

Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2008–2009

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUPERIOR COURTS OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2008–2009

Supreme Court of California California Courts of Appeal Superior Courts of California Administrative Office of the Courts

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I. Introduction

The state's court facilities require a renewed and continuing investment to ensure that they serve the public safely, efficiently, and effectively, and that they provide equal access to the law and the judicial system. The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for fiscal year (FY) 2006–2007 established a program for improvement of the court facilities of the State of California. Since the approval of that document by the Judicial Council of California (the council) on June 1, 2005, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has progressed toward accomplishing various aspects of this program. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan—for FY 2008–2009—represents an update to its predecessor, documenting a multibillion dollar program for improvement of the state's court facilities.

For the first 100 years of statehood, county court facilities stood—figuratively but often quite literally as well—at the center of civic life, monuments to the democratic ideals of early Californians. The court facility remains, now as then, a tangible symbol of the rule of law. It is a central point of contact between Californians and their government and is a key component in the administration of justice. The primary constitutional duty of the courts is to provide an accessible, fair, and impartial forum for the resolution of disputes. Court facilities are public resources that need to be managed in the most effective way to serve the public.

With nearly nine million filings annually and 10 million Californian's called to jury service, California's court system is the largest in the United States. As the primary point of contact between the public and the judicial branch, court facilities play a central role in access to and delivery of justice. Today, however, California's court buildings are in a state of significant disrepair, and they require substantial improvements to ensure the safety and security of court users, greater court efficiency, and equal access for all.

A. Legislative Framework: Structural Changes to the Responsibility for the Court System

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 shifted responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force on Court Facilities (Task Force) to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. It was the overarching recommendation of the Task Force that responsibility for trial court facilities funding and operation be shifted from the counties to the state. The Task Force recommended that the judicial branch, which is wholly responsible for all court functions, should also be responsible for the facilities in which it operates.

In 2002, the Trial Court Facilities Act (Sen. Bill 1732, Stats. 2002, ch. 1082, and subsequent modifying language) was enacted. The act provides for the shift of responsibility for trial court facilities—including operations, maintenance, facility modifications, and capital-outlay projects—from county to state governance, under the direction of the Judicial Council. The act was the final step in restructuring the courts into an integrated judicial branch and built on three earlier pieces of legislation intended to unify the courts: the Trial Court Funding Act (1997), which provided for state funding of the court system; Proposition 220 (1998), which allowed for the voluntary unification of the state's superior and municipal courts into a single trial court in

each county; and the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act (2000), which made the courts independent employers of the more than 20,000 trial court workers. It is within the context of these changes to the California court system funding and organization as well as of the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act that this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the California court system has been developed.

B. The Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of California state government, along with the executive and legislative branches. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to this branch of government and all the California courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is the staff agency to the Judicial Council of California. Recent structural changes in the state judicial branch, such as unification of the superior and municipal courts, and state funding of the court system, have significantly increased the AOC's roles and responsibilities. Today, the agency has more than 850 staff and is organized into nine divisions in San Francisco, one division in Sacramento, and three regional offices.

The AOC is housed in four facilities, with its main headquarters and the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. The Office of Governmental Affairs and the Northern/Central Regional Office are located in separate leased offices in Sacramento. The Southern Regional Office is located in leased office space in Burbank.

To fulfill the responsibilities of the Trial Court Facilities Act, the AOC, in August 2003, established the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) to manage trial court transfers, strategic planning for capital outlay, design and construction of court facilities, and facility real estate management for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, AOC, and superior courts statewide.

C. Trial and Appellate Courts

Trial courts are the primary point of contact between California's residents and the judicial system. These courts, funded by the state and operated by local court officers and employees, determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. California's trial courts are used by millions of visitors: victims, witnesses, attorneys, police and sheriff personnel, jurors, and defendants both in-custody and out of custody.

The Courts of Appeal review trial court interpretation and application of the law and devote themselves exclusively to the law—its application and development. The appellate courts function more simply than the trial courts, without the participation of the litigating parties, witnesses, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present in court sessions, and hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral argument supplementing the written briefs and records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief. It may elect to review cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal and, by law, must review all those cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by a trial court.

California's appellate court facilities are currently the responsibility of the state, while the responsibility for superior court facilities is moving from counties to the state under the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002.

D. California's Appellate Court Facilities

The appellate courts function in nine facilities in as many locations serving six districts. Capital projects for new state-owned court facilities for the Fourth Appellate District in Santa Ana and for the Fifth Appellate District in Fresno are in progress. New appellate facilities are also planned in San Diego and San Jose, to provide adequate and cost-effective space for these courts now located in leased office space. A funding request to secure a site for the expansion of the Fourth Appellate District in Riverside has also been incorporated into this plan.

E. California's Trial Court Facilities

California's 451 trial court facilities vary considerably in size, age, and condition. The largest trial court facility is the Stanley Mosk Courthouse in downtown Los Angeles with 101 courtrooms. Some rural and mountain areas are served by 1 or 2 courtroom facilities. While a few court facilities are new or quite old and historic, the inventory is generally aging, with 70 percent of all court facilities in California built before 1980. In most cases, these older facilities do not serve the public or the court well, owing to physical conditions and designs rendered obsolete by modern court operations and caseload demands. While some counties have invested in their court facilities during the last decade, many counties have not, due to insufficient funding and competing priorities.

California's court facilities are in a state of significant disrepair. Of the state's 451 court facilities, 90 percent require significant renovation, repair, or maintenance. Over 80 percent were constructed before the 1988 seismic codes took effect, 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors. These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.

Court facilities serving California's trial courts were built and are maintained by each of California's 58 county governments. Needs were assessed at the county level, and both funding and approval for construction, maintenance, and renovation projects have been and remain the responsibility of each county's board of supervisors, until such time as transfers are executed. As a result, the trial courts are often "subject to the vagaries of local fiscal health and relationships," and significant inequities have grown between courts in terms of facilities operations and maintenance.

In addition to local priorities, other reasons for inequality in county funding were related to limited funding, including Proposition 13's limits on property taxes, severe recessions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the shift of funding that supports school districts from the counties to

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¹ Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities, Oct. 1, 2001.

² State of the Judiciary, March 2003.

the state.³ As a result, many California courts have suffered from deferred maintenance, lack adequate security, do not meet life and health safety or seismic codes, and are not accessible to people with disabilities.⁴ Several courts with high caseload growth occupy leased offices or modular buildings to meet the need for additional courtrooms and public service areas, resulting in unconsolidated court operations that are inefficient to operate and inadequate in meeting the full, functional needs of the public and the court.

F. Transfer of Trial Court Facilities

Under the Trial Court Facilities Act, negotiations for transfer of responsibility of all trial court facilities from the counties to the state began July 1, 2004 and will continue through June 30, 2007. Senate Bill 145 (Corbett) proposes to extend the transfer process until December 31, 2008. This bill is currently under consideration by the legislature and has yet to be enacted. This transfer process will gradually increase the area under Judicial Council responsibility and AOC management by over 10 million usable square feet (USF).⁵

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³ *Proposition 13 at Twenty-Five*, Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law, May 2004.

⁴ Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities, Oct. 1, 2001.

⁵ Usable square feet (USF) is defined by the Task Force as component gross area (CGSF), which represents all net areas assigned to a given component, as well as related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the component's spatial organization or construction, plus the corridors connecting the components. It expresses the amount of "usable" area for a specific use. Component gross area excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

G. Map of California Court Jurisdictions

Figure 1 presents a map showing the geographical jurisdiction of each of the six appellate court districts and each of the 58 superior courts.

Figure 1: State of California Superior and Appellate Court Jurisdictions



II. Summary of Fiscal Year 2008–2009 Funding Requests and Concept Papers for Future Funding

The AOC is requesting funding authorization in fiscal year 2008–2009 for the capital projects shown in Table 1. Funding requests include subsequent phases of the capital projects included in the previous budget act, the FY 2007–2008 Budget Act (presented in Table 7), as well as additional trial court capital projects approved by the Judicial Council on April 27, 2007.

Table 1: Funding Requests for Court Capital Projects for FY 2008–2009

Project	\$ (ir	n millions)	Phases*	Funding Source**
Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Div. 1 (San Diego)	\$	14.232	A	GF
Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Div. 2 (Riverside)		1.730	Α	GF
Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District (San Jose)		10.808	A	GF
Appellate Court Capital Projects Total		26.770		
Butte, New North Butte County Courthouse		14.393	A	GF
Calaveras, New San Andreas Courthouse		4.090	P and W	SCFCF
Contra Costa, New Antioch-Area Courthouse		53.068	C	SCFCF
Lassen, New Susanville Courthouse		3.540	P and W	SCFCF
Los Angeles, New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse		22.608	A	GF
Madera, New Madera Courthouse		3.528	A and P	SCFCF
Mono, New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse		13.305	C	SCFCF
Plumas/Sierra, New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse		5.548	C	SCFCF
Riverside, New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse		2.331	P	SCFCF
San Benito, New Hollister Courthouse		3.329	P and W	SCFCF
San Bernardino, New San Bernardino Courthouse		13.035	P	SCFCF
San Joaquin, New Stockton Courthouse		23.103	P and W	SCFCF
Tehama, New Red Bluff Courthouse		16.286	Α	GF
Tulare, New Porterville Courthouse		3.264	P	SCFCF
Yolo, New Woodland Courthouse		1.848	A	GF
Trial Court Capital Projects Total		183.276		
Total	\$	210.046		

^{*} A = Land acquisition P = Preliminary design W = Working drawings C = Construction

^{**} GF = General Fund SCFCF = State Court Facilities Construction Fund

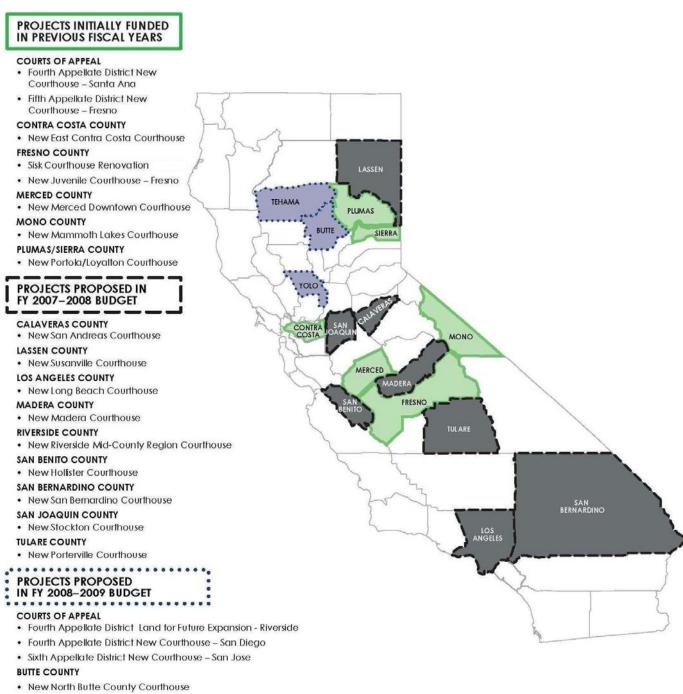
The AOC submitted concept papers to the Department of Finance (DOF) in June 2007 for projects to be funded during the Five-Year Plan period, as presented below in Table 2.

Table 2: Concept Papers for Court Projects for Fiscal Years 2009–2010 to 2012–2013

Project	Initial FY Request	 l All FYs millions)
Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects	FY 2009–2010, ongoing	 1,600.0
Total		\$ 1,600.0

Figure 2 below presents a map showing each of the counties with a trial court project that was initially funded in a previous year or is being proposed in the Governor's Budget for either FY 2007–2008 or FY 2008–2009. This figure also includes appellate court projects, which are only listed and do not have corresponding shading, because they affect multiple counties under each district.

Figure 2: Funding Status of Priority Court Facility Projects



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

· New Southeast Los Angeles (SE) Courthouse

TEHAMA COUNTY

· New Red Bluff Courthouse

YOLO COUNTY

New Woodland Courthouse

III. Appellate Courts Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the appellate courts of California includes initial phases of projects to construct two new appellate court facilities to replace leased facilities in San Diego and San Jose. These proposals are consistent with the prior year's Infrastructure Plan. The plan also includes future funding for expansion of the appellate court in Riverside.

A. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of California has discretion to review decisions of the Courts of Appeal, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Bar of California, and the Commission on Judicial Performance. It is required to review all death penalty judgments from the superior courts. In addition, the court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for "extraordinary relief," such as petitions seeking writs of certiorari, mandate, prohibition, and habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, each serving 12-year terms as mandated by the California State Constitution. The justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The court is located in the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco, with additional chambers in Sacramento and Los Angeles. The court hears oral argument four times a year in San Francisco, four times a year in Los Angeles, and twice a year in Sacramento. Occasionally, special oral argument sessions are held elsewhere.

The number of cases filed in the Supreme Court is projected to increase from FY 2003–2004 actual filings of 8,564 to 11,430 in 2010, based on Task Force projections.

Except for death penalty cases, which are guaranteed an automatic appeal, the Supreme Court has discretion to decide whether it will review any case. Consequently, the court's space requirements do not change dramatically over time, despite the increased number of filings. When a majority of the justices agree to hear a case, the Chief Justice will order the matter set for oral argument. After oral argument, the justices confer and issue a written decision within the statutory time of 90 days.

B. Summary of Existing Supreme Court Facilities

The Supreme Court is headquartered in the Earl Warren Building on San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza. The court also maintains small office suites in the Ronald Reagan State Office Building in Los Angeles and in the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts building in Sacramento, which is included in this report as part of the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District inventory.

1. Supreme Court of California

Existing Facility: Supreme Court of California – San Francisco

350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 4th, 5th & 6th Floors

455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 6th Floor

• 98,155 USF

• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923)

• Justices – 7

Current Status: The Earl Warren Building is the headquarters of the California

Supreme Court, which occupies the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th floors of this building. (The court shares the building with the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, which occupies part of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors.) A total restoration including a seismic retrofit of this building was completed in 1998. The Warren Building is fully occupied and the Supreme Court has maximized the space it occupies. A FY 2008–2009 Budget Change Proposal (BCP) will be submitted in Fall 2007 to request an additional 7,200 USF on the 6th floor, currently

occupied by the AOC to accommodate growth.

Needs: Required Space........... 105,355 USF

Proposal: This facility will adequately meet the needs of this court, once the

additional space on the 6th floor is acquired.

Existing Facility: Supreme Court of California – Los Angeles

300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd Floor

• 9.579 USF

• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)

Current Status: The court hears oral argument at this location four times a year. Three

staff members are permanently located in this building, which adequately houses a suite of offices for the court's use. The Supreme Court shares a courtroom with the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate

District.

Needs: Required Space 9,579 USF

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

C. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Courts of Appeal

The Courts of Appeal must respond to all appeals to decisions made by the trial courts and will need additional justices over time to meet an increased caseload.

The Courts of Appeal decide questions of law, such as whether the superior court judge applied the law correctly in a case. The court makes its decision based on review of the record of the original trial, not by hearing testimony or retrying cases. Consequently, appellate courts are not high-traffic facilities. Each of the nine appellate court facilities requires only one courtroom to accommodate a panel of justices. Appellate court facilities do not require holding cells or space for jurors. Courts of Appeal handle large volumes of paper, including multiple copies of briefs and trial court records that vary in size because of case complexity.

D. Planning for Future Appellate Court Facilities

A comprehensive evaluation of all appellate court facilities in California was completed by the Task Force. As part of the study, the Task Force developed facility guidelines for appellate courts, identified current space needs, projected future needs, inspected and evaluated all appellate court facilities, and developed capital planning options for each. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan summarizes the Task Force findings, which recommended replacing leased facilities with state-owned facilities designed specifically for the Courts of Appeal.

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the Courts of Appeal is based on current authorized judicial positions in 2006 as well as a 2010 forecast of judicial positions and projected filings developed by the Task Force in 1999, as presented below in Table 3.

Table 3: Courts of Appeal FY 2004-2005 and 2010 Projected Justices and Filings

District – Court Location	2006 Justices	2010 Projected Justices	2004– 2005 Filings	2010 Projected Filings
First – San Francisco	20	20.3	3,574	5,327
Second – Los Angeles, Ventura	32	36.2	7,765	15,288
Third – Sacramento	11	11.5	2,842	4,390
Fourth - San Diego, Riverside, Santa Ana	25	26.7	5,857	11,079
Fifth - Fresno	10	12.7	2,370	3,500
Sixth – San Jose	7	7.4	1,346	1,991
Totals	<u>105</u>	114.8	23,754	41,575

E. Summary of Appellate Court Projects

As presented in Table 4, there are several appellate court projects that are planned or already underway. This Five-Year Plan includes capital-outlay projects for new court facilities for the Fourth Appellate District, Division One in San Diego; the Fourth Appellate District, Division Two in Riverside; and the Sixth Appellate District in San Jose.

At the present time, two appellate courts are underway. In 2006, the Judicial Council approved site selection in the City of Santa Ana to build a new appellate court facility for the Fourth Appellate District, Division Three in Orange County. Design of the new court in Santa Ana was completed in May 2007, and construction is scheduled to begin in early-October of FY 2007–2008. The new Fifth Appellate District court project in Fresno is under construction and is estimated to be completed by summer 2008. The space requirements of each of these court facilities are based on the "Appellate Court Facilities Guidelines." These guidelines were developed by the Task Force and were adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002.

Table 4: Summary of Appellate Court Facilities and Capital-Outlay Projects

Evicting

Appellate District	Division	City	State- Owned	Existing Commercial Lease	Capital-Outlay Project Approved or Planned
First	1–5	San Francisco	×		_
Second	1–5, 7, & 8	Los Angeles	×		_
Second	6	Ventura		×	_
Third	_	Sacramento	×		_
Fourth	1	San Diego		×	Planned in FY 2008–2009
Fourth	2	Riverside	× (lease to own)		Acquisition of adjacent parcel planned in FY 2008–2009
Fourth	3	Santa Ana		×	Construction scheduled to start in early-October of FY 2007–2008
Fifth	_	Fresno		×	Construction underway
Sixth	_	San Jose		×	Planned in FY 2008–2009

F. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Appellate Court Facilities

Each of the Courts of Appeal in California is described below. Five courts are currently located in leased space. The Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District in Riverside is located in a leased-to-own facility and, as such, is treated as a state-owned building.

1. First Appellate District – San Francisco

Existing Facility: San Francisco – Divisions 1–5

350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors

455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 4th Floor

• 82,716 USF

• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923) and adjoining new

state-owned high-rise Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building

(1998)

Current Status: The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court,

requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.

Current Space 82,716 USF
Net Current Need 0 USF

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

2. Second Appellate District

Existing Facility: Los Angeles – Divisions 1–5, 7 & 8

300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd, 3rd & 4th Floors

• 117,156 USF

• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)

Current Status: The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court,

requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

Existing Facility: Ventura – Division 6

200 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura

• 23,329 USF (excludes 800 USF for storage)

Commercial leased standalone building

Current Status: The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court,

requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.

> Current Space 23,329 USF Net Need 0 USF

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

3. Third Appellate District – Sacramento

Existing Facility: Sacramento

914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento – 1st, 2nd & 5th Floors

• 36,945 USF

• State-owned historic Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building

(1929)

Current Status: The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court,

requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

Existing Facility: Sacramento

900 N Street, Sacramento – 4th Floor

• 15,827 USF

• State-owned Library and Courts Annex Building (1994)

Current Status: This space houses the Clerk's office, public filing office, court

receptionist, and administrative and computer staff.

Current Space 15,827 USF Net Need 0 USF

Proposal: This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.

4. Fourth Appellate District

Existing Facility: San Diego – Division 1

750 B Street, Suite 300, San Diego – 3rd, 4th & 5th Floors

• 43,042 USF

Commercial leased Symphony Towers high-rise

Current Status: The court is located on three floors in a commercial building in

downtown San Diego. Because of the floor plan configuration and the required building egress, it is not possible to secure the 5th floor and provide a safe workplace for the justices who occupy this floor. The

building is too small for current needs.

Needs: Required Space 51,200 USF

Proposal: A new state-owned court facility is being proposed for funding

beginning in FY 2008–2009. The new facility is estimated to be 51,200 USF or 66,460 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF) and cost \$73.561 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the

cost to acquire land and the project's soft costs.

Existing Facility: Riverside – Division 2

3389 Twelfth Street, Riverside

• 35,034 USF

• Lease-to-own standalone building (1998). Leased from the County of

Riverside.

Current Status: The existing facility adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring

no additional area or modifications at this time. However, future expansion of this facility will be necessary, due to projected caseload

growth and the need for space to accommodate new justices.

Needs: Required Space 51,034 USF

Current Space 35,034 USF Net Need 16,000 USF

Proposal: In order to secure a site large enough for future expansion, a funding

request for \$1.730 million for acquisition of the county-owned parcel

adjacent to the existing facility is proposed in FY 2008–2009.

Existing Facility: Santa Ana – Division 3

925 North Spurgeon Street and 500 West Santa Ana Boulevard

• 34,016 USF

• Leased space in two commercial buildings

Current Status: The main location for the court is on North Spurgeon Street, where the

court occupies 26,686 USF of space in a standalone commercial

building. In March 2002, the court moved into 7,330 USF of additional

commercial space in a neighboring multi-tenant building to

accommodate two new justices and staff created by Senate Bill 1857.

Lack of consolidated space hinders court operational efficiency.

> Current Space 34,016 USF Net Need 11,150 USF

Proposal: Plans to replace leased space in two neighboring buildings are

underway. In 2006, the Judicial Council approved selection of a site owned by the City of Santa Ana for the new facility of up to 55,000 BGSF. An agreement for the acquisition of this property has been executed by the parties, and the escrow period will close on June 1, 2007. Design of the building was completed in May 2007, and

construction is scheduled to begin in early-October of FY 2007–2008. When the new court facility is completed in February 2009, the court

will vacate the leased spaces it presently occupies.

5. Fifth Appellate District – Fresno

Existing Facility: Fresno

2525 Capitol Street and 2445 Capitol Street, Fresno

• 37,579 USF

· Leased space in two commercial buildings

Current Status: The main location for the court is at 2525 Capitol Street, where the

court occupies 37,579 USF of space in a commercial standalone building. In late January 2002, the court expanded into 2,918 USF of leased space in 2445 Capitol Street located across the street from the court facility. This additional space accommodated the new justice and

staff created by Senate Bill 1857.

Needs: Required Space 51,000 USF

 Current Space
 37,579 USF

 Net Need
 13,421 USF

Proposal: Drawings for a new 51,000 USF or 61, 000 BGSF court facility were

bid in summer 2005. Construction is underway, with completion scheduled for summer 2008. When the court moves into the new facility, the leased offices it now occupies will be vacated.

6. Sixth Appellate District – San Jose

Existing Facility: San Jose

333 West Santa Clara Avenue, San Jose – 10th & 11th Floors

• 31,420 USF

Commercial leased space in high-rise building.

Current Status: The court has been located in this high-rise commercial building since

1988. The building is too small for current needs.

 Current Space
 31,420 USF

 Net Need
 10,280 USF

Proposal: A new state-owned court facility is proposed for funding beginning in

FY 2008–2009. The new facility is estimated to be 41,700 USF, or 54,200 BGSF, and cost \$53.493 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the cost to purchase a site and project soft

costs.

IV. Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is presented here in the context of a multiyear planning process with interim steps that have been directed by policy adopted by the Judicial Council. While some funding for court capital projects has been proposed by the Governor, this plan presents the funding requirements (in current dollars) for all proposed court capital improvement projects.

A. Summary of Trial Court Capital Planning Process

Since 1998, the AOC has been engaged in a process of planning for capital improvements to California's court facilities. This planning work has been undertaken in the context of the transition toward state responsibility for court facilities. The planning initiatives, beginning with the Task Force, have gradually moved from a statewide overview to county-level master planning and to project-specific planning efforts.

1. Task Force on Court Facilities. The capital planning process began with the passage of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997, which transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. Over two and a half years, the Task Force developed a set of findings and recommendations contained in its Final Report, dated October 1, 2001. The Task Force surveyed the superior court facilities to identify the functional and physical problems of each facility. Many of the Task Force's key findings are referred to in this document.

The Task Force projected space requirements based on correcting current deficiencies and meeting future growth needs. A broad estimate of the cost to meet these needs was then developed, including the extent to which the existing facilities could be reused. The options developed were painted with a very broad brush, did not consider changes to how the court might deliver services at various locations, and were based on limited involvement of the local courts or justice community.

2. Facility Master Plans for 58 Trial Courts. The AOC undertook the next step in the capital planning process in June 2001 with the initiation of a 2½-year effort to develop a facility master plan for each of the 58 trial courts in California. By December 2003, the AOC completed a facility master plan for each of the 58 courts. Each master plan was guided by a steering committee or project team composed of members of the local court, county administration, county justice partners, and the AOC. The planning horizon for the master plans is 20 years.

The master plans confirmed the Task Force findings related to physical and functional condition of each court facility, refined the caseload projection for each court, considered how best to provide court services to the public, developed a judgeship and staffing projection for each court location, and examined development options for how best to meet goals related to court service, operational efficiency, local public policy, and cost-effectiveness.

The facility requirements for the superior courts were based on several guidelines or guiding principles:

- A methodology developed by the AOC and adopted by the Judicial Council to project and standardize statewide judicial needs based on a set of judicial workload standards was applied to census-based population demographics and historical caseload data to estimate future caseload by type, at five-year planning intervals. In turn, the data was used to project the needs of the court as to future judgeships. Associated staffing requirements were extrapolated from the judgeship projections.
- Trial Court Facility Guidelines, developed by the Task Force and later adopted by the Judicial Council, were used as a basis for developing space requirements based on judgeship and staff projections. Application of these guidelines results in 8,500 to 10,000 USF per courtroom (the requisite increase to BGSF includes circulation and building structure as well). Analysis of the 58 facility master plans confirmed the high side of the Task Force analysis, with the statewide average USF per courtroom calculated at 10,160 USF.
- Local superior court public service objectives, including how best to serve the public, were examined in each master plan. The distribution of court facilities and the types of cases that are heard at each location vary from county to county. The master plan process determined which court services could be expanded to more locations, or, conversely, which court facilities and services could be consolidated and how access could be best provided to court services in the county.

After space requirements were developed and existing building condition and capacity were confirmed by the master plan team, the team examined how best to meet the service delivery goals of the court. A master plan solution to the capital needs of each court is presented in each facility master plan, including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project in 2002 dollars. Capital projects include building new court facilities, renovating existing court facilities, and expanding existing facilities.

3. Prioritization of Trial Court Capital Projects Identified in Master Plans. The third step in the capital planning process was to prioritize individual projects identified in the 58 master plans and then consolidate these projects into a statewide plan. The AOC developed a procedure (i.e., prioritization methodology [the methodology]) that was adopted by the Judicial Council in August 2003. This methodology was technically sophisticated and sought to prioritize these projects on an unbiased and consistent basis. The methodology evaluated 201 capital projects identified in the master plans to be initiated in the second quarter of 2010 or earlier. The resulting Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, a first in the state of California, was approved by the Judicial Council for submission to the Department of Finance in February 2004.

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⁶ The *Five-Year Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Prioritization Procedure and Forms* can be referenced as Appendix A of the *AB 1473 Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*.

Beginning in 2005, the AOC, guided by the advising bodies of the Court Facilities Transitional Task Force and the Interim Court Facilities Panel (the panel), reevaluated the prioritization methodology. As a result, the methodology was simplified and adopted on August 25, 2006 by the Judicial Council. Through its application, a new list of trial court capital projects—the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—was developed, presenting five project priority groups: Immediate, Critical, High, Medium, and Low. The methodology and the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is the framework for all trial court capital project funding requests.

4. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Updated Budgets and Project Priority Groups. The most recently updated plan was adopted by the Judicial Council on April 27, 2007. The update to the plan was performed for the following reasons: the need to implement the seismic-factoring feature of the methodology as a result of the enactment of Senate Bill 10 (Dunn)—Seismic Condition of Trial Court Facilities and the resulting change in distribution of the project priority groups, the reevaluation of two projects as a result of two new courthouses completing construction in 2007, the removal of six projects, and the need to update project budgets to distinguish current needs from future growth. The plan now contains a total of 175 capital projects, and its main features are described below, with complete detail provided in the Judicial Council Report in Appendix A.

In distinguishing between current needs and future growth, a Project Budget for Current Needs for each individual project and a statewide growth budget that presents a pool of funds to provide new facility increments for the next 100 new judgeships were developed.

A *Project Budget for Current Needs* is based on the current need courtrooms, defined as existing number of courtrooms or judicial position equivalents (JPEs) in the facility or facilities to be fully or partially replaced or renovated, plus the allocation of any new Senate Bill 56 (Dunn) judgeships funded in FY 2006–2007, if applicable. A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *New* (construction) or an *Addition* project—is calculated by multiplying the current need courtrooms by a total project budget per courtroom of \$7.9 million⁸ and adding to that a budget for parking structures, where specified in the master plan. An example of this calculation is presented below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Sample Project Budget for Current Needs: New (Construction) or Addition Project

	Current Courtrooms		Budget per		Project Budget for
Project Name	or JPEs	_	Courtroom/JPEs		Current Needs
New North Courthouse	4	X	\$7.9 million	=	\$31.6 million

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⁷ The reshaped Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* were initially presented in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008*, which can be referenced at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/occm/5year.htm.

⁸ \$7.9 million is the average of the cost per courtroom in January 2007 dollars of all nine new trial court projects submitted to DOF for fiscal year 2007–2008 funding.

A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *Renovation* project or for those that *Complete* unfinished space in an existing courthouse—is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2007 (unless the project is planned to only accommodate future growth), because a normalized multiplier for renovation projects cannot be reliably established. For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, blended Project Budgets for Current Needs were calculated based on the addition component and the renovation component, adjusting for growth as necessary.

The updated budget figures, for *Renovation* projects and those that *Complete* unfinished space in existing courthouses, were derived from the July 2002 master plan costs escalated to January 2007, based on the assumptions presented below in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Cost Escalation Rates, July 2002 through December 20069

Escalation Period	Escalation Rate
July 2002 – December 2002	2%
January 2003 – December 2003	4%
January 2004 – December 2004	18%
January 2005 – December 2005	18%
January 2006 – December 2006	12%
Total	54%
Total Escalation Compounded Over Escalation Period	65%

These escalation rates are based on inflation and market forces that the California construction industry has continued to experience over the past few years. The escalation rate of 18 percent from January 2004 to December 2005 included a 20 percent factor for dramatic market swings over and above 15 percent escalation, due to (1) increased construction in school, hospital, and public sector buildings; (2) general scarcity of materials and labor; and (3) national and international market factors. Additionally, national market demands on the construction industry and resulting elevated costs could be attributed to the hurricane disasters of 2005.

Inflation rates in the construction industry nationwide have subsided slightly during the past year. While material price escalation has eased, labor shortages and bidding opportunities are now the major causes of construction escalation, and the California construction market remains extremely volatile. Construction costs will continue to rise, though at a lower rate than in past years. The main driver of continued cost increases is the high volume of work to be performed by a limited supply of contractors and craft workers. Some material costs, such as energy related products, PVC products, paving, roofing, aggregates, and cement will continue to escalate. While

industry associations.

⁹ Table 5 is based on information from the following sources: Western Council of Construction Consumers, Engineering News-Record articles and indices, Reed Construction Forecast (RS Means parent company), Construction Management Association of America, US Bank Economist, Western Region, County of Sacramento, actual bid results and conversations with other building owners, consultants, contractors, suppliers, and members of

steel availability worldwide has increased, California fabricators are at capacity, resulting in possible cost increases and time delays.

The total cost of implementing the entire trial court capital outlay plan will be higher than the total budget in January 2007 dollars, due to actual land acquisition costs and other project development costs as well as the escalation to the midpoint of construction, although anticipated increases in costs will be somewhat offset by confirming project scopes. For individual projects that the council has approved to request appropriations for, the total estimated project costs, including the cost of escalation to construction midpoint, is presented in the plan in order to ensure consistency among all documents presented to DOF, legislators, and the public. To date, this would include the total estimated project costs for the nine new trial courts approved by the council for submission to DOF for FY 2007–2008 funding and the four new trial courts approved for submission for FY 2008–2009 funding.

Of the plan's 175 total trial court projects, 92 are new construction projects to replace obsolete existing court facilities, 40 are renovations to existing court facilities, and 43 are expansions of existing or future court facilities. The complete plan is provided in Appendix A. Table 6 below presents a summary of its elements: total budgets for each project priority group, the total project budget for current needs, the total parking structure budget for current needs, the total statewide budget for the next 100 new judgeships, and the total budget.

Table 6: Summary of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, Project Priority Groups and Budget

Project Priority Group	Number of Projects	Total Current Need Budget (in Billions)
Immediate Need	44	\$2.87
Critical Need	36	\$1.74
High Need	35	\$2.04
Medium Need	38	\$1.13
Low Need	22	\$0.52
Total Project Budget for Current Needs		\$8.30
Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs		\$0.50
Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships ¹⁰		\$0.90
Total Trial Court Capital- Outlay Plan Budget		\$9.70

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¹⁰ This budget is for both court facility space and parking structures for the next 100 new judgeships.

5. Completed Project Feasibility Reports and Studies. The AOC has completed 8 studies and 16 project feasibility reports, including projects that have been funded and no longer appear in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, those that are proposed for funding in FY 2007–2008 and/or FY 2008–2009, and several others. These studies and feasibility reports define project scopes and costs, explore their options for project delivery, and confirm site requirements for new construction.

The following 8 studies have been completed:

County	Project	Date	Funding Status
Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Court	June 2, 2005	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007
Placer/Nevada	New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Court	January 25, 2006	Not Recommended for Funding
Fresno	Renovate B. F. Sisk Fresno Court	March 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007
Imperial	New El Centro Family Court	May 15, 2006	Immediate Need – Not Submitted
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court	June 9, 2006	County and Court Funded
El Dorado	New Placerville Court	May 5, 2006	Critical Need – Not Submitted
San Diego	New Central San Diego Court	December 15, 2005	Critical Need – Not Submitted
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court	April 2006	Critical Need – Not Submitted

The following 16 project feasibility reports have been completed:

County	Project	Date	Funding Status
Riverside	Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Div. 2 (Riverside)	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding
Calaveras	New San Andreas Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Contra Costa	New East Contra Costa Courthouse	April 10, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007
Lassen	New Susanville Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding
Madera	New Madera Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse	April 5, 2006	Initial Funding FY 2006–2007
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
San Benito	New Hollister Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding

Project feasibility reports completed (continued):

County	Project	Date	Funding Status
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
San Joaquin	New Stockton Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding
Tulare	New Porterville Courthouse	September 8, 2006	FY 2007–2008 Requested Funding
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	June 1, 2007	FY 2008–2009 Requested Funding

The AOC will continue to confirm the size and the scope of each project in the Immediate Need group, consistent with the methodology adopted by the Judicial Council on August 25, 2006.

6. FY 2007–2008 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects Proposed for Funding. As shown below in Table 7, funding for 12 trial court capital-outlay projects were submitted to the executive branch for continuation and initial FY 2007–2008 funding. The January Governor's Budget for FY 2007–2008 included the continuation funding for the projects for courts in Contra Costa, Mono, and Plumas/Sierra counties and initial funding for the projects for courts in Madera, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Joaquin counties. In February 2007, the AOC resubmitted five projects to the executive branch in that were not included in the Governor's budget. At the time of this publication, the executive branch has yet to finalize decisions on including them in the FY 2007–2008 May Revision for consideration by the legislature.

Table 7: Proposed FY 2007–2008 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

Project	\$ (in millions)		Phases*
Calaveras, New San Andreas Courthouse	\$	0.845	A
Contra Costa, New East Contra Costa Courthouse		3.632	W
Lassen, New Susanville Courthouse		1.478	A
Los Angeles, New Long Beach Courthouse		5.889	A
Madera, New Madera Courthouse		3.440	A
Mono, New Mammoth Lakes Courthouse		0.725	W
Plumas/Sierra, New Portola/Loyalton Courthouse		0.346	W
Riverside, New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse		3.283	A
San Benito, New Hollister Courthouse		0.541	A
San Bernardino, New San Bernardino Courthouse		4.774	A
San Joaquin, New Stockton Courthouse		6.570	A
Tulare, New Porterville Courthouse	-	4.426	A
Total	\$	35.949	

^{*} A = Land acquisition P = Preliminary design W = Working drawings C = Construction

B. Current Planning Activities and Future Updates to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

As part of the effort to examine the costs of the proposed trial court capital projects, AOC staff has studied the original master plan projections of JPEs. JPEs reflect authorized judicial positions adjusted for vacancies, assistance rendered by a court to other courts, and assistance received by a court from assigned judges, temporary judges, commissioners, and referees. Projections are based on a combination of population and workload drivers. The number of JPEs determines the number of courtrooms required to service the courts of each county and is therefore a key consideration in confirming each project's size and budget.

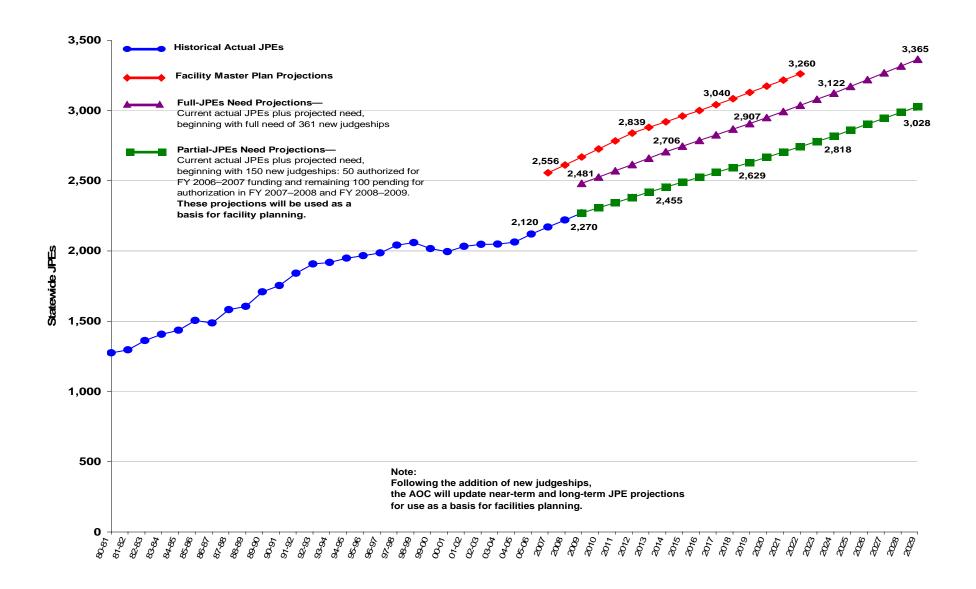
Figure 4 below contains the actual, historical collective statewide JPEs—which have been assigned to trial courts throughout all 58 counties—ranging from 1,275 JPEs in FY 1980–1981 to 2,120 JPEs in FY 2005–2006. This figure also presents three different sets of future projections. The highest projections—the Facility Master Plan projections—are from the facility master plans developed for each of the 58 counties. The projections range from 2,556 JPEs in FY 2007–2008 to 3,260 JPEs in FY 2022–2023. These projections have been adjusted to reflect the current need for judges and have resulted in the middle and lowest projections as shown. These two alternative ways to adjust the Facility Master Plan projections were presented to the Judicial Council at an issues meeting in February 2006 and have been updated for this plan.

The middle projections—the Full-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs plus the full current need for 361 new judgeships identified by an update to the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project and adopted by the Judicial Council in February 2007. This report and current need for additional judgeships is described below in section C.2. The projections range from 2,481 JPEs in FY 2008–2009 to 3,365 JPEs in FY 2028–2029.

The lowest projections—the Partial-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs, however, growth in this case is based on adding the next 100 of the 361 most critically-needed new judgeships proposed for funding in FY 2007–2008 and FY 2008–2009. The projections range from 2,270 JPEs in FY 2008–2009, when the additional 100 new judgeships will be fully funded, to 3,028 JPEs in FY 2028–2029. Both the Full and the Partial-JPEs Need projections are equal to the total sum of all 58 county-level projections that incorporate county-specific rates of growth.

Although the Full-JPEs-Need projections represent closing the gap between current JPEs and current needs, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for updating the size and budget of capital projects, due to the historical delays in securing needed judgeships. As needed, the AOC will update the near-term and long-term JPEs projections, based on an evaluation of several factors including actual case filings and dispositions and the current approved number of judgeships.

Figure 4: Statewide Partial-JPEs Need Projections for Use as a Basis for Facility Planning



C. Drivers of Need

Several drivers of need underlie the trial court capital outlay plan. These are described below.

- 1. Lack of Security, Severe Overcrowding, and Poor Physical Conditions. The conditions of California's court facilities are both the primary driver of need for capital improvement and the basis for this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. These conditions include poor security; a significant shortfall in space; poor functional conditions, including those that result in unsafe facilities; and inadequate physical conditions. The Task Force Final Report provides compelling information about the need for improving existing court space and providing additional space for California's trial courts, as listed below.
- a. A significant number of court facilities and courtrooms are not secure. Movement of in-custody defendants through public areas of court facilities presents a real risk to public safety, given that more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California's courthouses each year.

Over half of all buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security. As many as 15 percent of all courtrooms have deficient in-custody defendant holding or access areas. The types of security problems identified by the Task Force include the following:

- No entrance screening for weapons. Many courts, particularly those located in historic or small buildings, do not have the physical capacity to accommodate the magnetometer, x-ray machine, and staff required to operate a weapons screening station. Other court facilities have multiple entrances, making it difficult to implement weapons screening stations at a reasonable cost.
- Lack of holding cells. Many court facilities do not have on-site holding cells for in-custody defendants transferred from the jail for court appearances. As a result, some courts must hold in-custody defendants in rooms not designed for in-custody holding, monitored by several security staff. In other courts, in-custody defendants are brought to the court facility in small groups and held in the courtroom or hallway while being monitored by deputy sheriffs.
- Lack of hallway space and waiting areas. Many courts do not have sufficient hallway and waiting areas to allow for reasonable separation between defendants, victims, jurors, and the public. As a result, court security staff is needed to keep order in public areas outside the courtroom.
- Unsafe circulation areas. Many court facilities do not have adequate separate circulation areas for moving inmates, judges, and staff. Lack of separate, secure circulation results in security staff using unsafe paths to transport in-custody inmates. The internal circulation patterns for a court facility in which in-custody cases are heard should include three separate and distinct zones for public, private, and secured circulation. The public circulation zone provides access to each public area of the building. The private circulation zone provides limited-access corridors between specific functions to court

staff, judicial officers, escorted jurors, and security personnel. The secured circulation zone for in-custody defendants should be completely separate from the public and staff circulation zones, providing access between the secured in-custody entrance (sally port), central holding and intake areas, attorney interview rooms, courtroom holding areas, and courtrooms.

- b. 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors. These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.
- c. California's court facilities are not fully accessible, and many buildings do not fully meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

More than half of all court facilities require moderate renovation or replacement of ADA features, and one-third require major renovation or replacement of such features. These conditions lead to reduced access to the courts for many Californians.

d. Many court facilities need substantial seismic improvements.

While the Task Force made preliminary findings on the need for seismic improvements, the findings were generic and based only on structure type and age. In 2003, the AOC prepared more thorough seismic safety assessments of court buildings under the Trial Court Facilities Act, section 70327. About half of the court facilities statewide were exempted from evaluation. Of the 225 court buildings assessed, 162 have been assigned unacceptable seismic safety ratings, as defined by the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002. These unacceptable buildings contain about 65 percent of all court space in the state. Some assessment findings remain in draft form, pending review of additional information being provided by the counties through the transfer process.

e. The infrastructure systems of many buildings are not up to modern health and life safety requirements.

Major improvements are needed in fire protection, HVAC, life safety, plumbing, electrical, and communications systems. The systems deficiencies adversely affect both the safety of staff and public and the efficiency of court operations.

f. California's courts are aging.

Over 70 percent of the court area statewide is housed in buildings that are more than 20 years old. Approximately 24 percent of the court area statewide is in buildings more than 40 years

¹¹ Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities, Oct. 1, 2001.

¹² The Trial Court Facilities Act requires seismic assessment as part of the transfer process but exempts certain buildings and allows other discretionary exemptions. The AOC did not evaluate relatively new or recently upgraded buildings; leased, abandoned, modular, or storage facilities; some facilities used only part-time as courts; or facilities whose area was both less than 10,000 square feet and a minimal portion of the total building area.

old. The age of buildings and of their major systems is a fundamental reason for the need for substantial renovation of the state's court facilities.

g. Space shortfalls in court facilities for most counties range from 40 to 65 percent of required space if all space were reused, based on application of the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines. Staff areas are crowded, and many administrative and support spaces are inadequately sized. Many courtrooms are undersized.

The Task Force found significant area shortfalls in court administration, trial court support, in-custody holding/access, court security, family court services, and jury assembly areas. Crowding and unmet demand for space affect the courts' ability to serve the public. Crowding is a logical consequence of additional assigned judges, commissioners, and hearing officers needed to meet an increased workload.

Three-fifths of all of California's more than 2,100 courtrooms are smaller than the minimum guideline area of 1,500 usable square feet. One-third of all courtrooms are less than 1,200 usable square feet in area. Undersized courtrooms result in unsafe conditions, due to crowding in the well areas; inadequate waiting room for litigants, victims, and witnesses; inadequate jury boxes; and lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

2. Current Need for Additional Judges. A secondary, but still important, underlying driver of need for major capital investment in the California trial court system is the need for space to accommodate additional judgeships currently required to adequately serve the public.

A 2004 report to the California Judicial Council, *Update of Judicial Needs Study*—following up on the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project of 2001—identified a statewide need for 355 new judgeships in California's trial courts. The 2001 study was conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the nation's leader in state court research, consulting, and education. The study involved a two-month analysis of 337 judicial officers to determine the amounts of time required for case processing. Although the project identified a need for approximately 355 judgeships, the Judicial Council approved a request for only the most critically needed 150 judgeships over the next three years, in consideration of the state's ongoing fiscal crisis. The first 50 of these 150 new judgeships were approved for one month of funding in FY 2006–2007.

In February 2007, the council approved an update to the California Judicial Needs Assessment, including an allocation of the next 100 proposed new judgeships. The total statewide need for new judgeships became adjusted from 355 to 361. Over the next 10 years, additional judgeships may be required to adequately serve the public.

Although 361 now represents the current statewide need for new judgeships, the Judicial Council recognizes statewide budget constraints and has requested only the next 100 new judgeships for authorization in FY 2007–2008 and in FY 2008–2009. As described above in section IV.B. and as delineated in Figure 4, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for facilities planning, in updating the size and budgets of trial court capital projects. Each new judgeship requires approximately 10,000 USF to provide adequate space for a courtroom and associated

support space for both staff and courtroom functions, such as jury facilities, public meeting space, clerk and filing counters, and in-custody holding.

3. Consolidation of Facilities. In addition to facility condition and the need for new judgeships, the Task Force and facility master plans identified opportunities to consolidate facilities to improve service to the public, avoid duplication of services, and improve efficient delivery of court services in the state. Opportunities for consolidation result from several conditions. Some counties have historically lacked funds or the political will to provide consolidated facilities to meet additional court space requirements. Rather than expand or replace existing court facilities, some counties have leased commercial office space or acquired temporary modular buildings that may not be physically connected to existing court facilities. Some opportunities for consolidation of court facilities result from trial court unification. Some courts that still operate several former municipal court facilities have recognized there are various service delivery and operational benefits to consolidating a number of small facilities into one larger facility.

When all 175 of the proposed trial court capital projects are completed, approximately 200 of the current total of 451 facilities will be vacated. As a result of the implementation of the proposed capital outlay plan, approximately 330 court facilities will serve California.

4. Improved Access to the Courts. Expanding access to justice is one of several primary goals of the Judicial Council and is one of four criteria used to establish relative priority among trial court capital-outlay projects. The facility master plans completed in 2003 identified a number of areas in the state where access to justice could be increased by construction of a new court facility or expansion of an existing court facility. When the proposed capital projects are completed, access to court services will be improved for many Californians.

D. Inventory of Trial Court Space

The key findings from the Task Force's inventory and evaluation process characterize the existing state of trial court facilities. The Task Force reported an inventory in California of 451 facilities, including over 2,100 courtrooms and 10 million USF.

Most of California's trial court facilities are housed in mixed-use buildings, and the courts and court-related agencies (such as public defender, district attorney, and probation) are the dominant use in such buildings. Approximately 9 million USF (89 percent) are in county-owned buildings and 1.1 million USF (11 percent) are in commercially leased buildings.

The functional evaluation of buildings indicates significant need for functional improvement of court buildings statewide. Only 45 percent of all usable area of courts is located in buildings rated functionally and physically adequate, while 22 percent is located in buildings that have serious functional problems. Approximately 21 percent of all courtrooms were rated deficient for their current use, principally due to deficient holding, security, or in-custody access. These security-related deficiencies strongly affect the ability of courts to ensure the safety of court participants and the public. In some court facilities, the lack of adequate in-custody defendant holding and secure circulation requires sheriff personnel to move shackled defendants through public hallways.

E. Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Additional space is required to meet current needs and space requirements for new judgeships. The unmet need for space in California's trial courts is presented in Table 8. Space requirements assume that 10,000 USF are required for each new judgeship. Given the limited fiscal resources of the state, new judgeships are presented as a range. The Governor's budget proposes funding 150 new judges over the next three years, while the National Center for State Courts identified a current need for approximately 355 judgeships.

Table 8: Unmet Trial Court Facility Needs

	USF (in millions)	Assumptions
Total Current Space Needs	19.0	Task Force Final Report
Plus Space Required for Current Need for Additional Judges	1.5 to 3.5	150 to 355 judges at 10,000 USF per courtroom
Less Current Space Available	10.1	Task Force Final Report
Total Unmet Facility Needs	10.4 to 12.4	

F. Alternative Approaches to Meeting Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Starting with the planning analysis completed by the Task Force for each of the 58 courts, the facility master plans examined several factors in developing a capital outlay plan for each county. Each facility master plan considered how best to provide court services to the county, in the context of the recent consolidation of the superior and municipal courts, local demographic trends, court operational goals, the constraints and opportunities of the existing court facilities, and the Facility Guidelines adopted by the Judicial Council. Service goals resulted in consolidating courts to increase operational efficiency or expanding court services in underserved parts of counties. Each master plan solution consequently determines how best to meet the unmet trial court facility needs for each of the 58 trial courts in California.

G. Facilities to Meet Trial Court Unmet Needs and Proposed Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The proposed Five-Year Trial Court Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is based on the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Project Priority Groups and Budget, summarized in Table 6 and presented in full in Appendix A. This plan presents—in January 2007 dollars—the annual estimated funding requirement to fund all proposed projects over a 10-year implementation period, with all projects being completed at the end of the 10 years. This plan proposes that 175 projects will start preliminary design or land acquisition from FY 2008–2009 to FY 2012–2013.

As presented below in Table 9 and consistent with prior year plan submittals, the annual estimated funding request is \$183.3 million in FY 2008–2009 and \$1.6 billion in FY 2009–2010. Future fiscal year funding requests range from \$1.8 to \$4.117 billion dollars. Sources of funds anticipated to be made available to the state court construction capital plan over this next five year plan period include a combination of: state court facilities construction fund revenues, general fund appropriations, and future general obligation bonds. Therefore and because of the

dire need, this plan presents the full need for funds to achieve the vision of the State Task Force and the Judicial Council. The annual funding request estimates presented in that table reflect the projected value of phases of projects that take several years to complete. While the budget figures for current needs and future growth are presented in 2007 dollars, the AOC continues to review all project costs to account for escalation increases to the midpoint of construction, as well as unanticipated increases in land acquisition and other project development costs. The total cost to implement the entire trial court capital-outlay plan may therefore be different from the amount of funds needed to complete all proposed trial court projects due to a variety of factors.

Table 9 presents the estimated funding requirements for the unfunded Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plans from FY 2008–2009 to FY 2012–2013, assuming all nine proposed capital projects listed in Table 7 are included for initial funding in the final FY 2007–2008 Budget Act.

Table 9: Estimated Funding Request to Implement the Unfunded Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, FY 2008–2009 to FY 2012–2013 (2007 dollars)¹³

FY	Billions in 07 dollars)		
2008–2009	\$ 0.183		
2009–2010	1.600		
2010–2011	1.800		
2011–2012	2.000		
2012–2013	4.117		
Total Unfunded	\$ 9.700		

H. Consequences of Not Addressing Identified Needs

California's court buildings will only continue to deteriorate if facilities problems are not addressed. If improvements are delayed, their scope and cost to correct will increase dramatically, and, as the state population continues to grow, both the public and the justice system will suffer from increasingly overtaxed, unsafe, and inefficient court buildings. Major funding is needed to permit the judicial branch to move quickly to correct these significant problems, thus supporting both the branch's role as a national leader in innovative court programming and its commitment to equal access for all Californians.

Several specific consequences could result if the unmet facility needs of California's Trial Courts are not addressed.

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¹³ The total for FY 2008–2009 is derived from the total of the trial court capital-outlay projects listed in Table 1. The total of the Unfunded Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is equivalent to the Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Budget (in 2007 dollars), summarized in Table 6 and presented in full in Appendix A. Pending the outcome of AB 1340 (Jones)—Safe and Secure Court Facility Bond Act of 2008—the amounts may be adjusted accordingly.

1. In-Custody Movement Costs Remain High. Given that over half of all court buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security, the court system will continue to bear the cost of sheriff personnel directly escorting in-custody defendants in and throughout court facilities, unless these conditions are corrected. Every court facility that does not have secure circulation from the holding cell area (if one exists) to a courtroom requires sworn deputies to escort in-custody defendants through public and staff/judicial corridors.

In a modern court facility, in-custody defendants are transported throughout a building using elevators and hallways devoted to secure movement, which reduces the number of sheriff personnel required for supervised in-custody movement. Given the fact that more than 2 million in-custody defendants are walked through California's court facilities each year, the lack of secure circulation in criminal court facilities is a major budgetary issue and a functional problem throughout the state. With updated facilities that address these issues, many courts would be able to redeploy existing security staff more efficiently and potentially operate at a lower cost.

- 2. Unsafe Conditions Persist. Given the lack of secure circulation and other life safety conditions at many California court facilities, unsafe conditions will persist unless the trial court capital outlay plan is implemented. These conditions include the lack of fire alarm systems, the lack of safe emergency egress paths, the lack of secure circulation (described above), and the lack of seismically sound building structures.
- **3. Facilities Continue to Deteriorate.** California's courts are aging, and continued lack of investment in its court facilities will lead to continued deterioration of buildings, including roofs, mechanical and electrical systems, and other basic building components.
- 4. Scattered and Unconsolidated Facilities Must Be Maintained. Implementing this plan will result in consolidation of former municipal courts into full-service superior courts. Approximately 120 obsolete facilities will be vacated when the Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan is implemented. Maintaining small leased court facilities and temporary modular buildings hinders courts' abilities to provide accessible and efficient service to the public. Consolidation of criminal functions also results in operational savings for the broader criminal justice system of district attorneys, sheriffs, correctional institutions, and public defenders. The consolidation of criminal court functions is the result of some 45 proposed court projects.
- 5. Space for New Judges Will Not Be Provided in Consolidated Facilities and Access to Court Services Will Continue to Be Limited. Implementing this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan will provide space for new judges in consolidated facilities. California is a growing state, and additional judges are required to provide proper service to its residents. If California does not prepare to provide space for new judges in consolidated, state-owned facilities, but rather leases and converts commercial office space into court facilities, the state's court facilities will become even more scattered and disparate. In addition, leasing space for court facilities is relatively expensive because of the requirements for secure circulation and holding cells.

I. Reconciliation to Previous Plan

The primary differences between the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008 submitted to DOF on September 8, 2006 and this version are in the display of the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan. This plan presents individual budgets that represent current needs, as well as a total statewide growth budget for facility increments for the next 100 new judgeships. In addition, the plan has been updated to reflect application of a feature in the methodology, resulting from the enactment of SB 10. In April 2007, the Judicial Council also adopted changes to the project priority groups, reevaluating two projects due to the scheduled 2007 completion of new facilities and removing six projects that were considered county or court funded. Consequently, the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan now presents 175 projects, rather than the 181 listed in Table 6 of the previous plan (i.e., September 8, 2006 version). Also, Table 6 in this plan, which previously included all trial court capital-outlay projects within their respective priority groups, now presents a summary of the updated plan. The full version of this updated plan is presented in Appendix A.

Additional technical revisions have been made to the previous plan, in order to update it to reflect FY 2008–2009 needs and prepare it for submission to DOF in June 2007. These revision include updates to Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9, based on direction from the Judicial Council to submit FY 2008–2009 funding requests for land acquisition for future expansion to the appellate courthouse for the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, in Riverside; initial funding for four new trial court projects; and the resubmission of any new appellate and trial court capital-outlay project that is not funded in the final FY 2007–2008 budget.

V. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the AOC includes limited funding for an expansion of conference space and a testing model courtroom on the second floor of the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. This proposal is consistent with the vision and mission of the AOC

A. Purpose of the AOC

The AOC was established in 1960 as the staff agency for the Judicial Council of California, which oversees the administration of the state judicial system. Historically, the AOC was a specialized administrative agency operating in a highly centralized management environment. It was primarily responsible for the Judicial Council rule-making process and the direct management of administrative support for appellate courts in such areas as personnel, budget, and technology systems support. That role has evolved significantly over the course of the last decade as California's judicial system has undergone changes in response to increasing public expectations as well as evolving statutory requirements. These major changes have considerably altered the AOC's responsibilities to the Judicial Council, the courts, and the public, resulting in a transformation in organization, in function, and in the means of providing services.

Today, an AOC staff of more than 850 is required to provide services to over 20,000 judicial officers and branch employees of the trial and appellate courts in 65 courts at more than 450 locations. AOC staff work in collaboration with 16 Judicial Council advisory committees

and 7 task forces, with more than 600 representatives from the courts, the State Bar, and the public, addressing important issues facing the judicial system.

The AOC is organized into the divisions described below.

- Office of the General Counsel provides both legal and policy advice and services to the Judicial Council, the AOC, and the courts.
- Center for Families, Children & the Courts seeks to ensure that the well-being of children, youth, and families is treated as a high priority within the California judicial system, and it encourages positive changes at both the trial and appellate court level.
- Executive Office Programs Division provides agency and Executive Office support, including research, innovation, and planning; Court Programs Services (presiding judges and court executives advisory committees); Court Interpreters Program; Office of Court Research; Planning and Effective Programs; Office of Communications; and Secretariat.
- Education Division/Center for Judicial Education and Research serves as the Judicial Council's education resource for the entire branch, offering statewide educational programs to judges and judicial branch staff at the trial and appellate court levels. This division includes the Administrative Services Unit, which provides clerical, copying, and distribution services to the AOC, Supreme Court, and Courts of Appeal. This unit also manages the Judicial Council Conference Center and AOC reception services.
- Office of Governmental Affairs promotes and maintains positive relations with the legislative and executive branches and advocates on behalf of the Judicial Council on legislative and budget matters.
- **Finance Division** provides budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, and contract management to the judicial branch and trial courts.
- Human Resources Division provides a complete range of personnel services to state judicial branch agencies.
- Information Services Division coordinates court technology statewide, manages centralized statewide technology efforts, and optimizes the scope and accessibility of accurate information statewide
- Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Services Division provides staff coordination for various committees and task forces and serves as the liaison to the trial and appellate courts. This unit is responsible for managing the court-appointed counsel program that provides appellate defense representation for indigents.
- Office of Court Construction and Management provides for the capital planning, construction, and facility management of statewide court facilities. This division has staff located in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Burbank.

■ **Regional Offices** opened in 2002 in Sacramento and Burbank to more effectively serve the courts. A third regional office, serving the San Francisco Bay Area and Northern Coastal region, is located in the AOC's headquarters in San Francisco.

B. Drivers of Need for AOC Space Expansion

The expansion of space for the AOC proposed in this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan is based on the need to provide additional staff, to provide associated conference and training space, to support several ongoing initiatives that improve service to the courts and court users, and to increase operational efficiency by providing consolidated information technology systems to each of the courts.

- 1. Statewide Treasury Function and Court Accounting and Reporting System (CARS). The AOC is creating a centralized treasury function and continuing the statewide rollout of CARS, the statewide financial system serving the courts.
- 2. Courts Human Resources Information System (CHRIS). The AOC is continuing the analysis, design, development, and implementation of a statewide human resources information system.
- 3. California Court Case Management System (CCMS). Continued development, implementation, and deployment of a statewide CCMS is under way by the AOC. The statewide case management solution will provide standardized information integration, facilitate consistent business practices, and ensure a timely exchange of data for the trial courts and their state and local justice partners.
- 4. California Courts Technology Center (CCTC). The Technology Center is the hosting center for trial court applications, including CCMS, CARS, and CHRIS. In addition, it will be used for future applications, such as facilities management and data integration. The AOC is continuing to manage the migration of local courts from county-provided information technology services and to support the oversight and coordination of network, operational, and application transition to a statewide court Technology Center.
- **5. Regional Office Assistance Group (ROAG) Legal Services to the Trial Courts.** The AOC has established a program to provide legal advice and assistance directly to the trial courts.
- 6. Collaborative Court-County Working Group on Enhanced Collections. The AOC is continuing to implement the statewide enhanced collection guidelines under Senate Bill 940 (Stats. 2003, ch. 275). The AOC staff assigned to this program provide technical assistance to the courts and counties in support of their collection program, facilitate the exchange of effective practices, and prepare and analyze data for annual reports to the Judicial Council and the Legislature.
- 7. Trial Court Facilities Act. Another significant new role and responsibility of the AOC was introduced with the enactment of the Trial Court Facilities Act. The AOC is currently in negotiations for the transfer of responsibility of the trial court facilities from the counties to the

Judicial Council. The AOC is continuing to develop its organization in order to implement the trial court capital improvement program presented herein.

Owing to the expansion of services and attendant staff, the AOC is at full capacity in its present facilities and has inadequate space to meet future needs. During the FY 2005–2006 time frame, the AOC completely utilized all of its assigned space in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (HJSB). Subsequently, the AOC began construction to expand its operations into 35,000 USF on the 8th floor of the HJSB, completing this project in April 2007.

For FY 2008–2009, the AOC will be making a Capital-Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) to request approval for the expansion of the Judicial Council Conference Center (JCCC) into the 2nd floor of the HJSB (18,300 USF), by constructing additional conference rooms (i.e., one large conference room and eight medium-sized conference rooms). In addition, a Budget Change Proposal will be submitted to reconfigure the remaining non-AOC occupied portion of the 8th floor (i.e., 9,000 USF) and the entire 9th floor (i.e., 52,000 USF) for AOC use. The proposal will also include a transfer of approximately 7,200 square feet to the Supreme Court on the 6th floor.

C. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Facilities

1. Administrative Office of the Courts

Existing Facility: AOC Headquarters – San Francisco

455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th,

& 8th Floors

• 219,070 USF

• State-owned Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1999)

• Staff in San Francisco – 780 authorized full-time equivalents, including temporary and consulting positions. This office includes the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office.

Current Status:

Space is being used at maximum capacity. In FY 2005–2006, the AOC expanded in the HJSB from 175,111 USF to 219,070 USF, in order to address staff growth. Part of this expansion included an additional 35,000 USF on the 8th floor (completed) and the relocation of the mail room/copy center from the 6th floor to 6,976 USF on the first floor

(completed).

Needs: Required Space 292,970 USF

Current Space 219,070 USF Net Need 73,900 USF

Proposal: To address the need for additional conference space for the JCCC, a

COBCP (capital request) for leasing of and improvements to 18,300 USF will be submitted for funding in FY 2008–2009. These

improvements will involve the construction of one large conference

room and eight medium-sized conference rooms on the 2nd floor of the

building.

Also to be submitted for funding in FY 2008–2009 is a BCP for reconfiguration of the remaining non-AOC occupied portion of the 8th floor (9,000 USF) and the entire 9th floor (52,000 USF), currently occupied by the Department of Industrial Relations. The proposal will also include a reconfiguration of AOC space (7,200 USF) on the 6th floor for the Supreme Court. This additional net increase of 53,800 USF is needed by the AOC to accommodate an additional 124 work spaces for staff, based on FY 2008–2009 to FY 2011–2012 staffing

projections.

Existing Facility: Office of Governmental Affairs

770 L Street, Suite 700, Sacramento – 7th Floor

• 8,313 USF

• Commercial lease space in high-rise building

• Staff - 15

Current Status: The Office of Governmental Affairs is the Judicial Council's liaison to

the executive and legislative branches and is necessarily located near the state capitol. It has occupied this space since November 1999.

Current Space 8,313 USF
Net Current Need 0 USF

Proposal: No additional space is required at this time.

Existing Facility: Northern/Central Regional Office – Sacramento

2880 and 2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento

• 44,884 USF

• Commercial lease space

• Staff – 191

Current Status: Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs

and services to the trial courts require additional office space. In Spring 2007, the office expanded to 54,600 USF. Due to projected staff and the need for expanded conference facilities, the AOC plans to acquire an additional 9,400 USF in the campus complex, where the current

facility is housed.

> Current Space 54,600 USF Net Current Need 9,400 USF

Proposal: The expanded facility will adequately meet the needs of the agency.

Existing Facility: Southern Regional Office – Burbank

2233 North Ontario Street, Burbank – 1st Floor

• 25,355 USF

• Commercial lease space

• Staff – 47

Current Status: Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs

and services to the trial courts required additional office space in FY 2005–2006. The office relocated to expanded space in summer 2005.

Current Space 25,355 USF
Net Current Need 0 USF

Proposal: The expanded facility adequately meets the needs of the agency.

Appendix A

Judicial Council Report: Update to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Fiscal Year 2008–2009 Capital-Outlay Funding Requests

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, April 27, 2007: Sorted By Total Score and By Court

Descriptions of the Proposed Capital-Outlay Funding Requests for FY 2008–2009

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

455 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: AOC Office of Court Construction and Management

Kim Davis, Director, 415-865-4055, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov

Kelly Popejoy, Manager of Planning,

818-558-3078, kelly.popejoy@jud.ca.gov

DATE: April 27, 2007

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Update to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and

Fiscal Year 2008–2009 Capital-Outlay Funding Requests

(Action Required)

Issue Statement

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) staff recommends the adoption of the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan (the plan), based on (1) collaboration with counties on the evaluation of projects due to the passage of Senate Bill 10 (Dunn), (2) progress on new construction projects to be completed in 2007, (3) removing six projects for various reasons, and (4) an update to project budgets to distinguish current need from future growth. AOC staff also recommends that capital-outlay project funding requests be submitted to the executive branch to request FY 2008–2009 funding. This includes land acquisition for future expansion to the existing appellate courthouse for the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, in Riverside, four new trial court facilities, as well as any trial court project funding requests submitted to the executive branch for initial FY 2007–2008 funding that are not included in the final FY 2007–2008 budget. The updated plan and the project funding requests support the main goals of the court facility improvement program and the mission and policy direction of the Judicial Council in its long-range strategic plan—Goal III, Modernization of Management and Administration—which is to provide safe and secure facilities and to improve existing court facilities to allow adequate, suitable space for the conduct of court business. The recommended funding requests have been developed based on input from the Interim Court Facilities Panel¹ (the panel), and the panel's directives are reflected in the staff recommendation.

¹ According to rule 10.15(d), the panel consists of at least two trial court judges, one appellate court justice, and two court administrators, each appointed by the Chief Justice from the members of the Judicial Council. The panel members must include at least one member from each of the Judicial Council's other internal committees. Furthermore, according to rule 10.15(b), the panel must review and consult with the AOC on matters concerning court facilities and must review proposals involving such matters before they are considered by the full council.

Recommendation

Staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that the Judicial Council take the following actions:

- 1. Adopt the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, based on collaboration with the counties on the evaluation of projects due to the enactment of SB 10, the reevaluation of two capital-outlay projects due to the construction of new courthouses to be completed in 2007, the removal of six projects for various reasons, and an update to project budgets to distinguish current need from future growth.
- 2. Direct AOC staff to submit FY 2008–2009 funding requests to the Department of Finance (DOF) for land acquisition for future expansion to the appellate courthouse for the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, in Riverside; initial funding for four new trial court projects; and the resubmission of any new appellate and trial court capital-outlay project that is not funded in the final FY 2007–2008 budget.
- 3. Direct AOC staff to present the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and the FY 2008–2009 funding requests for the appellate and trial courts in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for FY 2008–2009 and to submit it to the Department of Finance.

Rationale for Recommendation

Recommendation 1

AOC staff recommends an update to the plan based on four distinct actions, described below. The attached plan—dated April 27, 2007, and sorted by total score and by court—reflects each of these actions.

Enactment of SB 10

On August 25, 2006, the council adopted the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* (the methodology) and a Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan of 181 projects, separated into five priority groups of need: Immediate, Critical, High, Medium, and Low. A provision within the methodology indicates that if legislation passes to allow the state to assume responsibility for or title to buildings that could not, under SB 1732, transfer because of seismic condition without correction provisions, seismic condition will be included in the evaluation of each capital-outlay project. In September 2006, such legislation was passed in the form of SB 10, Seismic Condition of Trial Court Facilities. The enactment of this bill allows the seismic-factoring feature of the methodology to be implemented: The seismic condition of buildings can now become part of the evaluation to determine the project score and placement of trial court capital projects within the five priority groups. Specifically, the methodology states that the maximum possible points for the Physical Condition criteria will be assigned to a project affecting one or more buildings that have a Seismic Risk Level of V, if legislation passes that allows for these buildings to transfer to the state with an uncorrected seismic condition.

Under the AOC's agreement with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and by statute, the counties still reserve the right to appeal the preliminary findings of the AOC Seismic Assessment Program (AOC assessment). Therefore, the AOC cannot release any information on individual building ratings of seismic condition and cannot activate the seismic-factoring feature without the consent of local county governments. In fall 2006, 41 of the 48 counties polled by AOC staff (i.e., those with projects in the plan that affect facilities evaluated by the AOC as having a seismic risk level of V) agreed to allow the use of the AOC assessment in updating the project scores based on the passage of SB 10.

Updated scores resulted in nearly doubling the size of the projects that could be included within the Immediate Need group, based on the point range—12.5 to 20—established by the council in August 2006. Given there is limited funding for trial court capital-outlay projects, AOC staff solicited the assistance of the panel to revise the points to reduce the number of eligible projects. The panel considered two options for reallocation of points to project priority groups and determined that the number of projects in the Immediate Need group should be similar to what the council adopted in August 2006: 48 projects. The panel directed the AOC to post two point-range alternatives for court comment, which resulted in a total of three comments on this topic. All comments favored a more equal distribution of projects to priority groups, and the attached plan—dated April 27, 2007, and sorted by total score and by court—reflects this distribution.

Two New Construction Projects to Be Completed in 2007

Capital projects are evaluated and assigned to one of five priority groups in the plan based on the methodology adopted by the council in August 2006 (August 2006 plan). The August 2006 plan lists two projects that would expand courthouses currently under construction. These projects now need to be reevaluated based on the status of the new construction projects. The New South Placer Justice Center in Roseville, Placer County (eight courtrooms), is scheduled to be completed in fall 2007. The August 2006 plan lists a project—Placer – Addition to (New) Roseville Courthouse—to expand this new courthouse for one SB 56 judgeship and future new judgeships. The August 2006 plan indicated this is an Immediate Need project because it was evaluated based on the current conditions of the existing facility that will be replaced by the facility under construction.

The new courthouse in Merced (seven courtrooms) is scheduled to be completed in April 2007. The August 2006 plan presents a project—Merced – Addition to New Merced Courthouse—to expand this new courthouse to replace the existing arraignment courtroom and provide for future new judgeships. Similar to the case of the Placer project described above, the August 2006 plan lists this one as an Immediate Need project because it was evaluated based on the current condition of one of the several existing facilities that will soon be replaced by the new facility that is nearly completed.

Both the expansion projects should now be reevaluated—using the methodology—based on the underlying condition of the new facility, not the existing facility or facilities that soon will be replaced. AOC staff reviewed the updated evaluation of each expansion project with the local court. The revised score and associated new project priority group for these two projects

are presented in the attached plan. Both projects are now assigned to the Medium Need priority group.

Removing Six Projects From Plan

Staff recommends the following six projects be removed from the August 2006 plan for a variety of reasons. In each case, the court has been notified of the recommended action. Below is a description of the project listed in the August 2006 plan and the rationale for removing the project from the plan. The attached plan presents the remaining 175 projects after the six projects listed below are removed.

- 1. *Kern Renovation of Bakersfield Courthouse*. The county is funding this project, which is the renovation of office space for two SB 56 judgeships.
- 2. *Kern Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice*. The county is funding this project, which is the renovation of office space for future new judgeships from the next 100 new judgeships.
- 3. *Orange Addition to Laguna Niguel Courthouse*. This project is county and court funded with state approval (council approved use of civil assessments in October 2006.)
- 4. *Riverside Renovate Historic Riverside Courthouse*. This facility will transfer under a Historic MOU, and the state will not be responsible for future improvements.
- 5. *San Joaquin New Lodi Courthouse*. Court Construction Funds have been committed to providing one courtroom in the new Lodi Police facility that replaces Lodi Department 1.
- 6. *Yolo New Juvenile Courthouse*. This project is included in New Woodland Courthouse project, presented to the council in this report for FY 2008–2009 appropriation request (see below).

Based on the updates to the plan described above—due to the enactment of SB 10, reevaluation of two projects due to construction projects to be completed in 2007, and removing six projects—44 of the plan's 175 projects will be Immediate Need projects.

Update to Project Budgets to Distinguish Current Need From Future Growth
The budgets for each of the 175 projects listed in the plan have been revised to distinguish between current need and future growth. This approach defines a Project Budget for Current Needs for each individual project and provides a statewide growth budget that presents a pool of funds to provide new facility increments for the next 100 new judgeships. This approach is consistent with the approach taken by the Task Force on Court Facilities, when it estimated total capital need.

From year to year, as projects are presented to the council and to the DOF for funding, individual project budgets will be adjusted as necessary, and funds assigned from the statewide growth budget to specific project budgets. The statewide growth budget is included as a single line item at the bottom of the list of capital projects. The statewide growth budget may be modified annually as needed, in order to reflect how timely new judgeships are approved, updated statewide judgeship projections, and changes in council policy.

The plan adopted by the council in August 2006 includes a list of projects and an estimated total project cost, in current dollars, for each project. The estimated total project cost of the August 2006 plan was based on the 2002 facility master plan (master plan) cost estimates, generically adjusted to account for escalation in construction and land acquisition costs. The master plan project costs included space for current need and substantial growth in JPEs. The 58 master plans identified approximately 330 capital-outlay projects. These projects, as they were originally defined in the master plans, included space for almost 1,200 additional courtrooms for accommodating growth in JPEs beyond the approximately 2,060 JPEs reported by the 58 trial courts in FY 2004–2005.

AOC Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) staff initiated collaboration with the AOC Office of Court Research (OCR) to develop more realistic long-term JPE projections for use in facility planning. This collaboration culminated in a presentation by the AOC OCCM and OCR at the February 2006 Judicial Council Issues Meeting. This presentation summarized an analysis that compared the master plans' 20-year projections of JPEs to two adjusted projections: one based on the proposed 150 new judgeships and one based on the total statewide current need of more than 361 new judgeships.² The former projection is referred to as the Partial-JPEs Need projection, because it accounts for only a portion of the total current need of 361 new judgeships statewide. Over the 20-year planning horizon, the Partial-JPEs projection has approximately 520 fewer JPEs than the master plan JPEs projection.

Using the Partial-JPEs projection as a basis for planning is more realistic, and it would dramatically modify the projected capital-outlay needs for the trial courts statewide. Based on council discussion at its February 2006 Issues Meeting, staff was directed to include a summary of how the JPEs projection will be used for facilities planning in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008*. The plan states that:

"Although the Full-JPEs-Need projections represent closing the gap between current JPEs and current needs, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for updating the size and budget of capital projects, due to the historical delays in securing needed judgeships. Periodically, the AOC will update the near-term and long-term JPEs projections based on an evaluation of several factors including actual case filings and dispositions and the current approved number of judgeships."

Staff has considered the issue of growth of JPEs or number of courtrooms in the plan, in order to determine an approach for updating each project's budget (i.e., Project Budget for Current Needs). Staff has identified approximately 700 courtrooms representing growth included in the master plan project budgets for the 175 projects listed in the plan. Staff has developed a recommended approach for updating the project budgets in the plan to address the issue of

February 23, 2007. The 361 figure is in addition to the 50 new judgeships authorized and funded for June 2007 in the Fiscal Year 2006–2007 Budget Act. The previous statewide net need for additional judgeships, which was used as a basis for the February 2006 Issues Meeting discussion, was 355, which included the 50 new judgeships authorized and funded in the Fiscal Year 2006–2007 Budget Act.

² The total statewide current net need of 361 was updated by the AOC OCR and presented to the Judicial Council on February 23, 2007. The 361 figure is in addition to the 50 new judgeships authorized and funded for June 2007 in the

growth, and distinguish current need from future growth. This approach, which was endorsed by the panel at its March 12, 2007, meeting, meets the following goals:

- 1. Avoids having to repeatedly adjust all 175 individual project costs (i.e., Project Budgets for Current Needs) whenever judgeship needs are updated. The statewide judgeship need analysis is currently required by SB 56 to be updated every two years. Frequent adjustments may lead those unfamiliar with the process to question the credibility of the plan and funding needs;
- 2. Aligns the determination of growth allocation to each project with the time a specific project funding request is prepared; and
- 3. Defines a Total Budget for Current Needs, as well as creates a statewide growth budget that presents a pool of funds to provide new facility increments for new judgeships.

A *Project Budget for Current Needs* is based on the current need courtrooms, defined as existing number of courtrooms or JPEs in the facility or facilities to be fully or partially replaced or renovated, plus the allocation of any new SB 56 judgeships funded in FY 2006–2007, if applicable. A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *New* (construction) or an *Addition* project—is calculated by multiplying the current need courtrooms by a total project budget per courtroom of \$7.9 million³ and adding to that a budget for parking structures, where specified in the master plan. An example of this calculation is presented below.

Sample Project Budget for Current Needs: New (Construction) or Addition Project

	Current				
	Courtrooms or		Budget per	F	Project Budget for
Project Name	JPEs		Courtroom/JPEs		Current Needs
New North Courthouse	4	X	\$7.9 million	=	\$31.6 million

A Project Budget for Current Needs—for either a *Renovation* project or for those that *Complete* unfinished space in an existing courthouse—is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2007 (unless the project is planned to only accommodate future growth), because a normalized multiplier for renovation projects cannot be reliably established. For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, blended Project Budgets for Current Needs were calculated based on the addition component and the renovation component, adjusting for growth as necessary.

For individual projects that the council has approved to request appropriations for, the total estimated project costs, including the cost of escalation to construction midpoint, is presented in the plan in order to ensure consistency among all documents presented to DOF, legislators, and the public. To date, this would include the total estimated project costs for the nine new

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³ \$7.9 million is the average of the cost per courtroom in January 2007 dollars of all nine new trial court projects submitted to DOF for fiscal year 2007–2008 funding.

trial courts approved by the council for submission to DOF for FY 2007–2008 funding. The plan also presents the estimated project costs, including the cost of escalation to construction midpoint, for the four new trial courts submitted to the council for consideration for approval to request FY 2008–2009 appropriations as part of this council report.

The *Total Budget for Current Needs*—for all 175 projects within the plan—is the sum total of each Project Budget for Current Needs and where applicable, the estimated total project costs for council-approved projects.

The *Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships* represents a pool of funds to pay for facility increments needed to accommodate future new judgeships. This budget is based on funding needed for court facilities to house the next 100 future new judgeships approved by the council in February 2007. This budget can easily be modified annually as needed, in order to reflect how timely new judgeships are approved, updated statewide judgeship projections, and changes in council policy. Specifically, this budget would be reduced as the future 100 new judgeships that require space are assigned to specific projects at the time funding requests are developed, or increased when funding for new judgeships beyond the next 100 are added to the plan. Funds will be shifted from the *Total Statewide Growth Budget for 100 New Judgeships* to individual project budgets over time. The *Total Statewide Growth Budget for 100 New Judgeships* is added to the *Total Budget for Current Needs* to derive the *Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget* in any given year.

Recommendation 2

DOF establishes a 15- to 18-month lead time for the submission of funding requests for an upcoming fiscal year. Funding requests for FY 2008–2009 are due to the DOF on June 1, 2007. Based on direction from the panel, staff recommends requesting FY 2008–2009 funding for the following: land acquisition for future expansion of the existing courthouse serving the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, in Riverside and initial funding for four new trial court projects: Butte – New North Butte County Courthouse, Los Angeles – New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse, Tehama – New Red Bluff Courthouse, and Yolo – New Woodland Courthouse. (Descriptions of each are attached.) Each of the new trial court projects will replace unsafe, overcrowded facilities in poor physical condition and will consolidate more than one existing facility. Potentially, three of the four projects will provide an economic opportunity in the form of a land donation or discounted land acquisition cost. The four trial court projects are estimated to cost a total of \$391.2 million, including land costs.

In addition, and based on the January 2007 Governor's budget for FY 2007–2008, the projects that may need to be resubmitted, pending the final FY 2007–2008 budget, for initial funding in FY 2008–2009 are new courthouses for the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, in San Diego and Sixth Appellate District, in San Jose; Calaveras – New San Andreas Courthouse; Lassen – New Susanville Courthouse; Los Angeles – New Long Beach Courthouse; San Benito – New Hollister Courthouse; and Tulare – New Porterville Courthouse. Descriptions of the Courts of Appeal projects can be found at

⁴ AOC staff will continue to refine the cost of each of these four projects up to the time of submission to DOF.

www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/occm/publications.htm#atcp. Descriptions of the trial court projects that may need to be resubmitted for FY 2008–2009 initial funding can be found at www.courtinfo.gov/jc in the archived Judicial Council report dated August 25, 2006, and titled, Court Facilities Planning: Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects and Fiscal Year 2007–2008 Trial Court Funding Requests.

To meet the anticipated deadline for submission of FY 2008–2009 funding requests to DOF, AOC staff collaborated with the panel on potential funding requests by reviewing all projects in the Immediate Need group as presented in the attached plan. The panel, at its October 20, 2006, meeting, selected 17 projects for further analysis, based on the application of the subcriteria for funding contained within the methodology: specific rating for security criterion, potential economic opportunity, and replacement or consolidation of leased or owned space that corrects operational deficiencies. The panel directed AOC staff to collaborate with each of the courts that had one of the 17 preliminarily recommended trial court projects, in order to confirm size, cost, and consolidation and economic opportunities.

On December 18, 2006, the panel recommended the submission of only four new trial court projects for initial FY 2008–2009 funding, based on the following:

- 1. The status of the request for FY 2007–2008 initial funding for nine projects is unknown. By directing the AOC—in August 2006—to submit the nine trial court projects to the DOF for FY 2007–2008 funding, the council has deemed these nine the highest priority projects for the branch.
- 2. Alternative funding sources for court capital-outlay projects have not been secured. While the Governor has proposed a \$2 billion General Obligation Bond for court facilities, the earliest this could be placed on a ballot would be 2008. The State Court Facilities Construction Fund cannot support all the costs of the proposed nine projects for initial funding in FY 2007-2008.
- 3. Given the lack of available funds for court projects, the panel very narrowly considered the subcriteria for selecting projects, identifying only those projects with a maximum security rating of 80 and either an economic opportunity, a consolidation opportunity, or both. As a result, only 3 of the 17 projects evaluated by the panel met these criteria: Butte New North Butte County Courthouse, Tehama New Red Bluff Courthouse, and Yolo New Woodland Courthouse.
- 4. The Superior Court of Los Angeles County has substantial capital improvement needs (i.e., 34 capital Project Budgets for Current Needs, totaling \$2.5 billion in January 2007 dollars), and these needs cannot be met in a reasonable time frame unless at least one project is approved in each fiscal year. The priority project for the court—among the six Los Angeles projects in the Immediate Need priority group—is the New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse.

For the two Courts of Appeal projects that were not included in the January 2007 Governor's budget for FY 2007–2008, the AOC typically resubmits these requests for consideration by the Executive Branch in the following fiscal year and recommends that the council direct staff to do so for FY 2008–2009. Appropriations from state General Funds will be requested for the land acquisition in Riverside and for the proposed new courthouses for the Fourth Appellate District in San Diego and the Sixth Appellate District in San Jose. Appropriations from state General Funds will also be requested for all costs associated with land acquisition, design and construction of the four proposed new trial court projects.

Recommendation 3

The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Gov. Code, §§ 70301–70404) specifies the authority and responsibility of the council to exercise policymaking authority over appellate and trial court facilities including, but not limited to, planning, construction, and acquisition, and to "[r]ecommend to the Governor and Legislature the projects [that] shall be funded from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund" (Gov. Code, § 70391(1)(3).). In support of this responsibility and on an annual basis, the AOC submits the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* to the DOF, which includes the capital plans for the trial courts, the Courts of Appeal, and the AOC.

Five-year capital-outlay plans developed under Government Code sections 13100–13104 are intended to complement the existing state budget process for appropriating funds for infrastructure by providing a comprehensive five-year overview of the types and costs of projects to be funded through the state budget process. The DOF requests that this plan be updated annually, under the provisions of AB 1473. Although the judicial branch is not subject to Government Code sections 13100–13104, the AOC has historically submitted an infrastructure plan, which is a familiar vehicle for informing the executive and legislative branches of our plan and funding needs. Lack of participation in this statewide infrastructure planning effort will likely preclude the judicial branch from receiving general funds in the future.

For FY 2008–2009, the AOC will include the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan within the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, which will be submitted to the DOF to meet the June 1, 2007, deadline, along with the budget change proposals for the appellate and trial court capital projects described above under Rationale 2.

Alternative Actions Considered

AOC staff considered the alternative of updating each Project Budget for Current Needs in the plan, based on its size and location. The AOC's experience in submitting funding requests for specific capital-outlay projects indicates that the size and estimated total cost of each project is determined at the time it is submitted for funding and there are many variables—some which change periodically—that affect the size and cost of a project over time. The biannual update to currently needed new judgeships is one variable that determines project size, and land donations and other economic opportunities also directly affect project costs. Staff rejected this option in favor of an option that aligns more detailed cost estimating with the executive branch's project funding review process. Staff considered an option that did not address the

large numbers of future JPEs included in many of the master plan projects, but rejected this in favor of a method that creates Project Budgets for Current Needs and a statewide growth budget.

An alternative to submitting the FY 2008–2009 funding requests is to wait for further development on the support of the court facilities bond bill, discussed on an ongoing basis with the Governor's Office. Given the June 1, 2007, deadline for the judicial branch to submit its FY 2008–2009 budget change proposals to the DOF, this alternative would preclude the AOC from meeting that deadline. Funding requests are accompanied by project feasibility reports on which AOC and local court staff collaborate. As these reports take a number of months to prepare, the next funding year for which AOC staff could prepare funding requests would be FY 2009–2010.

Comments From Interested Parties

On September 18, 2006, AOC staff polled, via e-mail, the 48 counties with facilities affected by seismic-correction provisions to request their permission to use the preliminary seismic findings in updating the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan. This initial request provided a two-week response period, in which the following occurred: 38 counties granted permission to use the findings, 5 did not, 1 was undecided, and 4 did not respond. On October 25, 2006, the panel directed AOC staff to post two items for court comment: two options for adjusting the project priority group points ranges, which established the Immediate Need group's range from 14.5–20, and a preliminary list of 17 trial court projects under consideration for initial funding in FY 2008–2009, from which the four new trial court projects were ultimately selected. These items were posted on Serranus for a three-week comment period. The court comment period resulted in three comments in support of an equal distribution of projects to priority groups. At the same time, additional counties responded on the use of the preliminary seismic findings, and a total of 41 counties agreed to the use of the AOC preliminary seismic ratings to evaluate projects for the purpose of updating the plan.

Staff presented the approach to updating the project budgets in the plan to both the Court Executives Advisory Committee and the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee the week of March 12, 2007.

<u>Implementation Requirements and Costs</u>

The update to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan was performed by AOC staff. No costs are involved to implement the recommendations.

Attachments:

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, April 27, 2007: Sorted by Total Score and by Court

Descriptions of the Proposed Capital-Outlay Funding Requests for FY 2008–2009

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County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴	Cumulative Budget
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Immediate	20	5	5	5	5	\$7,900,000		\$7,900,000
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	Immediate	19	5	4	5	5	\$72,856,000		\$80,756,000
Madera	New Madera Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	4	5	4	\$86,542,000		\$167,298,000
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$56,154,000		\$223,452,000
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$303,437,000		\$526,889,000
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$66,390,240	Included in budget	\$593,279,240
Tulare	New Porterville Courthouse	Immediate	17.5	5	4	5	3.5	\$81,215,000		\$674,494,240
Monterey	New King City Courthouse	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$23,700,000		\$698,194,240
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse – Phase 1 (S)	Immediate	17	5	3	5	4	\$296,635,000		\$994,829,240
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse – Phase 2 (S)	Immediate	17	5	3	5	4	\$31,600,000	\$4,200,000	\$1,030,629,240
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000	\$1,102,229,240
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$39,500,000		\$1,141,729,240
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	5	3	5	\$7,900,000		\$1,149,629,240
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)	Immediate	17	3	4	5	5	\$5,213,600		\$1,154,842,840
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$15,800,000		\$1,170,642,840
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	3	5	3.5	\$229,100,000	\$30,450,000	\$1,430,192,840
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$47,400,000		\$1,477,592,840
San Benito	New Hollister Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	4	5	2	\$32,462,000		\$1,510,054,840
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$94,800,000	\$12,600,000	\$1,617,454,840
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$47,400,000		\$1,664,854,840
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$54,343,000	\$4,200,000	\$1,723,397,840
Riverside	Addition to Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$0		\$1,723,397,840
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$23,700,000		\$1,747,097,840
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$47,400,000		\$1,794,497,840
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$23,700,000		\$1,818,197,840
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$7,900,000		\$1,826,097,840
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$5,772,480		\$1,831,870,320
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$10,171,516		\$1,842,041,836
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$118,500,000	\$15,750,000	\$1,976,291,836
San Joaquin	New Stockton Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$231,717,000		\$2,208,008,836
Lassen	New Susanville Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$35,120,000		\$2,243,128,836
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$3,866,240		\$2,246,995,076
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$7,900,000		\$2,254,895,076
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	4	5	1	\$31,600,000		\$2,286,495,076
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	5	2	\$72,639,000		\$2,359,134,076
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$71,100,000		\$2,430,234,076

County F	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁴	Cumulative Budget
	New Delano Courthouse	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$15,800,000	Current Needs	\$2,446,034,076
	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$13,800,000		\$2,446,034,076
	New El Centro Family Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$112,435,000		\$2,550,469,076
<u> </u>	New San Andreas Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	4		. , ,		. , , ,
	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5 1.5	\$39,626,000	\$8,400,000	\$2,629,715,076
	New Woodland Courthouse	Immediate				5		\$63,200,000	\$6,400,000	\$2,701,315,076
			14.5	5	3		1.5	\$133,255,000	ΦE 250 000	\$2,834,570,076
	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$53,983,775	\$5,250,000	\$2,893,803,851
3	New Glendale Courthouse (NC)	Immediate	14.5	4	3	5	2.5	\$71,100,000	\$9,450,000	\$2,974,353,851
	New Downieville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000		\$2,982,253,851
<u> </u>	New Markleeville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000		\$2,990,153,851
	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$15,800,000		\$3,005,953,851
	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$7,900,000		\$3,013,853,851
-	New Turlock Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000		\$3,021,753,851
3	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)	Critical	14	4	3	5	2	\$23,700,000	\$3,150,000	\$3,048,603,851
	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$102,700,000		\$3,151,303,851
Solano R	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$4,280,640		\$3,155,584,491
	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$7,900,000		\$3,163,484,491
Imperial A	Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0		\$3,163,484,491
San Diego N	New Central San Diego Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$545,100,000	\$72,450,000	\$3,781,034,491
Santa Clara N	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$3,870,534,491
El Dorado N	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$47,400,000		\$3,917,934,491
Kern N	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$15,800,000		\$3,933,734,491
Sacramento N	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$86,900,000	\$11,550,000	\$4,032,184,491
Santa Clara N	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$173,800,000	\$23,100,000	\$4,229,084,491
Mendocino N	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$71,100,000		\$4,300,184,491
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$4,344,934,491
Imperial F	Renovate El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$19,993,120		\$4,364,927,611
Imperial F	Renovate El Centro Courthouse - Phase 2	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$2,241,120		\$4,367,168,731
Santa Barbara R	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$580,160		\$4,367,748,891
Sonoma F	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	included above	included above	\$4,367,748,891
San Joaquin R	Renovate Stockton Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0		\$4,367,748,891
Los Angeles N	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$39,500,000		\$4,407,248,891
Kings N	New Hanford Courthouse	Critical	13	4	2	5	2	\$63,200,000		\$4,470,448,891
	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$47,400,000		\$4,517,848,891
	New Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$55,300,000	\$7,350,000	\$4,580,498,891
	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0		\$4,580,498,891
	New Chula Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000	\$4,598,398,891
	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$15,800,000	. , , ,	\$4,614,198,891
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000	\$4,632,098,891

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴	Cumulative Budget
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$31,600,000		\$4,663,698,891
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$19,031,348		\$4,682,730,239
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$47,400,000	\$6,300,000	\$4,736,430,239
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$110,600,000	\$14,700,000	\$4,861,730,239
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$15,800,000		\$4,877,530,239
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$826,560		\$4,878,356,799
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Courthouse	High	12	5	2	5	0	\$5,464,480		\$4,883,821,279
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadlowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$5,628,785		\$4,889,450,064
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Courthouse	High	12	4	3	2	3	\$63,200,000		\$4,952,650,064
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$797,900,000	\$106,050,000	\$5,856,600,064
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,901,350,064
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$15,800,000		\$5,917,150,064
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$8,139,040		\$5,925,289,104
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse - Phase 2	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$110,600,000		\$6,035,889,104
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$15,800,000		\$6,051,689,104
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$15,800,000		\$6,067,489,104
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$55,300,000		\$6,122,789,104
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$3,496,640		\$6,126,285,744
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$7,900,000		\$6,134,185,744
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$102,700,000	\$13,650,000	\$6,250,535,744
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$47,400,000		\$6,297,935,744
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$189,600,000		\$6,487,535,744
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$25,011,840		\$6,512,547,584
Orange	Addition to Fullerton Courthouse	High	10.5	4	2	2	2.5	\$0	\$0	\$6,512,547,584
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0		\$6,512,547,584
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0		\$6,512,547,584
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$47,400,000		\$6,559,947,584
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$47,329,503	\$6,300,000	\$6,613,577,087
Imperial	Addition to Calexico Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$0		\$6,613,577,087
Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Courthouse	High	10	5	2	3	0	\$0	\$0	\$6,613,577,087
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$15,800,000		\$6,629,377,087
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$0		\$6,629,377,087
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$229,100,000	\$14,700,000	\$6,873,177,087
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Courthouse	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$1,303,400		\$6,874,480,487
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$6,963,980,487
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$7,900,000	\$1,050,000	\$6,972,930,487
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$45,307,360		\$7,018,237,847
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$7,752,640		\$7,025,990,487
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$29,257,760		\$7,055,248,247

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴	Cumulative Budget
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$28,491,680		\$7,083,739,927
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	Medium	9	4	4	1	0	\$7,900,000		\$7,091,639,927
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$23,700,000		\$7,115,339,927
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$12,843,040	Included in budget	\$7,128,182,967
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$1,817,200		\$7,130,000,167
Los Angeles	Addition to New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Medium	9	3	1	5	0	\$0	\$0	\$7,130,000,167
Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000	\$7,147,900,167
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000	\$7,219,500,167
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$86,900,000	\$11,550,000	\$7,317,950,167
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$31,600,000	\$4,200,000	\$7,353,750,167
Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$14,766,080	. , , ,	\$7,368,516,247
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$96,745,600		\$7,465,261,847
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$30,587,200		\$7,495,849,047
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$44,659,613	\$2,100,000	\$7,542,608,660
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$7,900,000	* / * * * * * *	\$7,550,508,660
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$7,900,000	\$1,050,000	\$7,559,458,660
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$118,500,000	\$15,750,000	\$7,693,708,660
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$15,800,000	* / /	\$7,709,508,660
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$20,797,872		\$7,730,306,532
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$47,400,000		\$7,777,706,532
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinguency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000		\$7,785,606,532
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$31,600,000		\$7,817,206,532
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000		\$7,825,106,532
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$126,400,000		\$7,951,506,532
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000		\$7,959,406,532
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,012,960		\$7,963,419,492
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0	\$7,963,419,492
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$7,900,000	Ų,	\$7,971,319,492
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,500,000		\$8,010,819,492
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0	\$8,010,819,492
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	Ų,	\$8,010,819,492
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000	\$8,082,419,492
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$7,900,000	ψο, .οο,οοο	\$8,090,319,492
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$8,135,069,492
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$31,426,080	\$5,255,500	\$8,166,495,572
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$33,321,120		\$8,199,816,692
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$10,791,200		\$8,210,607,892
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$56,315,840	Included in budget	\$8,266,923,732
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$13,252,960		\$8,280,176,692
Los Angeles	Tronovate William Countiouse (OL)	MEGINITI	ō			5	U	\$13,232,960		Φ0,∠0∪,1/0,092

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

April 27, 2007

Sorted by Score

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴	Cumulative Budget
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$8,369,676,692
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$49,912,800		\$8,419,589,492
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,720,320		\$8,421,309,812
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	Included in budget	\$8,421,309,812
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$15,800,000		\$8,437,109,812
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$50,321,709		\$8,487,431,520
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$134,300,000	\$17,850,000	\$8,639,581,520
Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Courthouse	Low	6	2	3	1	0	\$0		\$8,639,581,520
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$55,300,000		\$8,694,881,520
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$13,490,400		\$8,708,371,920
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,518,880		\$8,710,890,800
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0		\$8,710,890,800
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0		\$8,710,890,800
Los Angeles	Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse (N)	Low	5	1	1	1	2	\$0		\$8,710,890,800
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$15,800,000		\$8,726,690,800
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$15,800,000		\$8,742,490,800
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$6,297,760		\$8,748,788,560
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,148,160		\$8,750,936,720
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$11,558,400		\$8,762,495,120
San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Courthouse	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$0		\$8,762,495,120
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$0		\$8,762,495,120
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000	\$8,834,095,120
	Total Drainet Dudget for Comment Nondo ⁵							¢0 202 705 420	¢E40 200 000	

Total Project Budget for Current Needs⁵

\$8,323,795,120 \$510,300,000

Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁶

\$510,300,000

Total Budget for Current Needs⁷

\$8,834,095,120

Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships⁸

\$790,000,000

Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships⁹

\$105,000,000

Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships¹⁰

\$895,000,000

Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget¹¹

\$9,729,095,120

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

April 27, 2007

Notes to Sorted by Score

(Notes 2 - 11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Court)

- 1. Projects are sorted by total score, then by security score, and then in alphabetical order of project names.
- 2. Project Priority Group based on collaboration with each county on application of *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* due to enactment of SB 10, and reevaluation of Merced Addition to New Merced Courthouse and Placer Addition to New Roseville Courthouse.
- 3. Project Budget for Current Needs calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs) plus SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of zero are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared. The project budget for each project is calculated as follows: (1) For all *New* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by \$7.9 million per courtroom, which is the average of the cost per courtroom in January 2007 dollars of all nine new trial courthouse projects submitted to DOF for FY 2007-2008 funding. (2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2007 dollars. (3) For all *Renovation* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

Total project budgets for the nine FY 2007-2008, and for the four proposed FY 2008-2009 new trial courts include escalation to construction mid-point and surface or structured parking. FY 2007-2008 projects include: Calaveras - New San Andreas Courthouse; Lassen - New Susanville Courthouse; Los Angeles - New Long Beach Courthouse; Madera - New Madera Courthouse; Riverside - New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse; San Benito - New Hollister Courthouse; San Bernardino - New San Bernardino Courthouse; San Joaquin - New Stockton Courthouse; and Tulare - New Porterville Courthouse. FY 2008-2009 projects include: Butte - New North Butte County Courthouse; Los Angeles - New Southeast Los Angeles (SE) Courthouse; Tehama - New Red Bluff Courthouse; and Yolo - New Woodland Courthouse. Costs for the Calaveras, Lassen, and San Benito projects are from the September 2006 DOF submission. Costs for the other FY 2007-2008 project are from March and April 2006 DOF submissions.

- **4. Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated for only those projects for which the 2002 facility master plan identified a need for structured parking. It is calculated by multiplying the current need courtrooms by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$42,000 total project budget (Jan 2007) per parking space. A budget of zero indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan, but it serves future growth and not current needs.
- 5. Total Project Budget for Current Needs is the sum of each individual project budget for current needs.
- 6. Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.
- 7. Total Budget for Current Needs is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.
- 8. Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships is for increments of facility space to accommodate the next 100 new judgeships and is calculated by multiplying \$7.9 million per courtroom by 100.
- **9. Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships** assumes each facility increment of space to accommodate one of the 100 new judgeships will require a parking structure for 25 cars. Budget is calculated by multiplying 100 new judgeships by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$42,000 (Jan 2007) total budget per parking space.
- **10. Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for judgeships from the proposed next 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.
- 11. Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships.

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁴
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$229,100,000	\$14,700,000
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$47,400,000	ψ14,700,000
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$13,490,400	
Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000	
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	Immediate	19	5	4	5	5	\$7,900,000	
Calaveras	New San Andreas Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	4	1.5	\$39,626,000	
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$15,800,000	
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$47,400,000	
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$47,400,000	
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$47,400,000	
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$66,390,240	Included in budget
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$47,400,000	moraded in badget
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$7,900,000	
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$118,500,000	\$15,750,000
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$31,600,000	ψ10,700,000
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$19,031,348	
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinguency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000	ψ10,000,000
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000	
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$7,900,000	
Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$31,600,000	
Imperial	Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0.0	\$0	
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$19,993,120	
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Courthouse - Phase 2	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$2,241,120	
Imperial	Addition to Calexico Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$0	
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	Medium	9	4	4	1	0	\$7,900,000	
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$15,800,000	
Kern	New Delano Courthouse	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$15,800,000	
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$15,800,000	
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$110,600,000	\$14,700,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse - Phase 2	High	12.3	3	3	5	1.0	\$110,600,000	ψ11,700,000
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$15,800,000	
Kings	New Hanford Courthouse	Critical	13	4	2	5	2	\$63,200,000	
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	4	5	1	\$31,600,000	
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$7,900,000	
Lassen	New Susanville Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$35,120,000	

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County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse – Phase 1 (S)	Immediate	17	5	3	5	4	\$296,635,000	
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Courthouse – Phase 2 (S)	Immediate	17	5	3	5	4	\$31,600,000	\$4,200,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)	Immediate	17	3	4	5	5	\$5,213,600	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$5,772,480	
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$112,455,000	
Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse (NC)	Immediate	14.5	4	3	5	2.5	\$71,100,000	\$9,450,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)	Critical	14	4	3	5	2	\$23,700,000	\$3,150,000
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$39,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$797,900,000	\$106,050,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$8,139,040	
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$102,700,000	\$13,650,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$45,307,360	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$29,257,760	
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$28,491,680	
Los Angeles	Addition to New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Medium	9	3	1	5	0	\$0	\$0
Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$86,900,000	\$11,550,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$14,766,080	
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$96,745,600	
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$30,587,200	
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$31,426,080	
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$33,321,120	
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$10,791,200	
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$13,252,960	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$50,321,709	
Los Angeles	Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse (N)	Low	5	1	1	1	2	\$0	
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$6,297,760	
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$11,558,400	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000
Madera	New Madera Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	4	5	4	\$86,542,000	
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$126,400,000	
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$15,800,000	
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$71,100,000	
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$7,900,000	

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County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁴
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$7,900,000	
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$7,900,000	
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$826,560	
Monterey	New King City Courthouse	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$23,700,000	
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0	
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$55,300,000	
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,012,960	
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$47,400,000	
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$15,800,000	
Orange	Addition to Fullerton Courthouse	High	10.5	4	2	2	2.5	\$0	\$0
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$12,843,040	Included in budget
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$134,300,000	\$17,850,000
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$7,900,000	
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	5	3	5	\$7,900,000	
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$15,800,000	
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$15,800,000	
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Immediate	20	5	5	5	5	\$7,900,000	
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$56,154,000	
Riverside	Addition to Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$0	
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$23,700,000	
Riverside	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$7,900,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$15,800,000	
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$55,300,000	
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$7,752,640	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$15,800,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	3	5	3.5	\$229,100,000	\$30,450,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$86,900,000	\$11,550,000
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	Included in budget
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0	
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$0	
San Benito	New Hollister Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	4	5	2	\$32,462,000	
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$303,437,000	
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$23,700,000	
San Bernardino	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$102,700,000	
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$3,496,640	

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Courthouse	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$1,303,400	
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$7,900,000	\$1,050,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$545,100,000	\$72,450,000
San Diego	New Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$55,300,000	\$7,350,000
San Diego	New Chula Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadlowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$5,628,785	
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$47,400,000	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$44,659,613	\$2,100,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,148,160	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$189,600,000	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,720,320	
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$39,500,000	
San Joaquin	New Stockton Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$231,717,000	
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$3,866,240	
San Joaquin	Renovate Stockton Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0	
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$47,400,000	\$6,300,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$7,900,000	\$1,050,000
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$1,817,200	
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$20,797,872	
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$49,912,800	
San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Courthouse	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$0	
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$53,983,775	\$5,250,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$580,160	
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$15,800,000	\$2,100,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Courthouse	High	12	5	2	5	0	\$5,464,480	
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$7,900,000	
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$79,000,000	\$10,500,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$173,800,000	\$23,100,000
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$47,329,503	\$6,300,000
Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Courthouse	High	10	5	2	3	0	\$0	\$0
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$31,600,000	\$4,200,000
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$15,800,000	
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$94,800,000	\$12,600,000
Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000	
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$39,500,000	\$5,250,000
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$23,700,000	
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$10,171,516	

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

April 27, 2007

Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$4,280,640	
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$15,800,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$25,011,840	
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$118,500,000	\$15,750,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	included above	included above
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$63,200,000	\$8,400,000
Stanislaus	New Turlock Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$7,900,000	
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Courthouse	High	12	4	3	2	3	\$63,200,000	
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0	
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$47,400,000	
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	5	2	\$72,639,000	
Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Courthouse	Low	6	2	3	1	0	\$0	
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$15,800,000	
Tulare	New Porterville Courthouse	Immediate	17.5	5	4	5	3.5	\$81,215,000	
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$54,343,000	\$4,200,000
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,518,880	
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$31,600,000	
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$71,100,000	
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$56,315,840	Included in budget
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$133,255,000	
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$47,400,000	

Total Project Budget for Current Needs⁵

\$8,323,795,120 \$510,300,000

Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁶

\$510,300,000

Total Budget for Current Needs⁷

\$8,834,095,120

Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships⁸

\$790,000,000

Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships⁹

\$105,000,000

Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships¹⁰

\$895,000,000

Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget¹¹

\$9,729,095,120

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

April 27, 2007

Notes to Sorted by Court

(Notes 2 - 11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Score)

- 1. Projects are sorted by alphabetical order of county names, then by total score, and then by security score.
- 2. Project Priority Group based on collaboration with each county on application of *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* due to enactment of SB 10, and reevaluation of Merced Addition to New Merced Courthouse and Placer Addition to New Roseville Courthouse.
- 3. Project Budget for Current Needs calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs) plus SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of zero are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared. The project budget for each project is calculated as follows: (1) For all *New* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by \$7.9 million per courtroom, which is the average of the cost per courtroom in January 2007 dollars of all nine new trial courthouse projects submitted to DOF for FY 2007-2008 funding. (2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2007 dollars. (3) For all *Renovation* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

Total project budgets for the nine FY 2007-2008, and for the four proposed FY 2008-2009 new trial courts include escalation to construction mid-point and surface or structured parking. FY 2007-2008 projects include: Calaveras - New San Andreas Courthouse; Lassen - New Susanville Courthouse; Los Angeles - New Long Beach Courthouse; Madera - New Madera Courthouse; Riverside - New Riverside Mid-County Region Courthouse; San Benito - New Hollister Courthouse; San Bernardino - New San Bernardino Courthouse; San Joaquin - New Stockton Courthouse; and Tulare - New Porterville Courthouse. FY 2008-2009 projects include: Butte - New North Butte County Courthouse; Los Angeles - New Southeast Los Angeles (SE) Courthouse; Tehama - New Red Bluff Courthouse; and Yolo - New Woodland Courthouse. Costs for the Calaveras, Lassen, and San Benito projects are from the September 2006 DOF submission. Costs for the other FY 2007-2008 project are from March and April 2006 DOF submissions.

- **4. Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated for only those projects for which the 2002 facility master plan identified a need for structured parking. It is calculated by multiplying the current need courtrooms by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$42,000 total project budget (Jan 2007) per parking space. A budget of zero indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan, but it serves future growth and not current needs.
- 5. Total Project Budget for Current Needs is the sum of each individual project budget for current needs.
- 6. Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.
- 7. Total Budget for Current Needs is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.
- 8. Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships is for increments of facility space to accommodate the next 100 new judgeships and is calculated by multiplying \$7.9 million per courtroom by 100.
- **9. Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships** assumes each facility increment of space to accommodate one of the 100 new judgeships will require a parking structure for 25 cars. Budget is calculated by multiplying 100 new judgeships by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$42,000 (Jan 2007) total budget per parking space.
- **10. Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for 100 New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for 100 New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for judgeships from the proposed next 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.
- 11. Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for 100 New Judgeships.

Descriptions of the Proposed New Capital-Outlay Funding Requests for Fiscal Year 2008–2009

The following descriptions are of the five new capital-outlay funding requests—referenced under the Rationale, Recommendation 2 section of the council report—to be submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF) for consideration of funding in fiscal year 2008–2009. The four trial court projects are estimated to cost a total of \$391.2 million, including the costs for land and for escalation to the midpoint of construction.

AOC staff will continue to refine the cost of each of the four trial court projects until the time of submission to the DOF on June 1, 2007. State General Funds will be requested for land acquisition, design, and construction.

Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District in Riverside—Land Acquisition

The AOC submitted a concept paper for FY 2008–2009 funding for the acquisition of property (i.e., an existing surface parking lot of approximately one acre, owned by the County of Riverside) adjacent to the existing appellate courthouse for future expansion of the courthouse. The existing courthouse was constructed by the Department of General Services as a lease-to-own facility, and the current site has very little capacity for future expansion. The case filings and need for additional justices within this high-population growth district warrant action to acquire the property for the purposes of securing the long-term future of this facility within the civic center area. General Funds will be requested for this land acquisition, which is estimated at \$1.7 million. No future phases, such as design or construction, will be requested until warranted.

Superior Court of California, County of Butte—New North Butte County Courthouse

The proposed New North Butte County Courthouse is aligned with the county's facilities master plan for consolidating its Chico-area offices into a northern government complex. As the county is committed to locating its complex in a location suitable to the court, a number of properties are currently under assessment by their hired consultants. This project consolidates the existing Chico and Paradise court facilities. An economic opportunity is likely in the form of a land donation, a below-market land acquisition cost, or a property swap negotiated with the county for the existing Chico courthouse site. On a site large enough to accommodate the expansion of one additional courtroom for future growth, this project will provide five courtrooms: three for the current judicial position equivalents (JPEs), one for the funded Senate Bill 56 (Dunn) judgeship, and one for the future, unfunded new judgeship from the next 100 requested new judgeships. The facility will be a fullservice courthouse. With the closure of two other court facilities, this project would serve all northern county residents, and the existing Oroville facility would serve those in the southern county area. The Chico and Paradise facilities—which have poor security, are overcrowded, and have many physical problems—are scheduled to transfer to the state by June 2007. The project is estimated to cost \$72.9 million, including the cost of land and

escalation to construction midpoint.

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles—New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse

The proposed New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse will replace the existing Huntington Park Branch facility and the former South Gate Courthouse, which the court was forced to close and to redistribute associated caseload as a result of security budget reductions, and will absorb the criminal case filings now handled at the Downey court facility. The new facility will replace nine existing courtrooms. The project will return needed criminal court services to the community. The Huntington Park Branch facility is scheduled to transfer to the state by June 2007. The project is estimated to cost \$112.5 million, including the cost of land and escalation to construction midpoint.

Superior Court of California, County of Tehama—New Red Bluff Courthouse

The proposed New Red Bluff Courthouse will provide six courtrooms, one of which would remain unfinished to accommodate future growth. It will consolidate five existing courtrooms, located in four existing Red Bluff facilities, and the functions of the Corning facility. Essentially, all court functions will be operated from this new courthouse, except for those matters currently heard at the Juvenile Justice Center. In terms of economic opportunity, the court has initiated discussions with the county over the provision of land at a particular site, and the county is interested in working collaboratively with the state on this matter. Five affected facilities—the Historic Courthouse, Annex. No. 2, Family Law, Corning Superior Court, and the Court Storage—are all scheduled to transfer to the state by June 2007. The project is estimated to cost \$72.6 million, including the cost of land and escalation to construction midpoint.

Superior Court of California, County of Yolo—New Woodland Courthouse

The proposed New Woodland Courthouse will provide 16 courtrooms. It will consolidate court operations and 13 existing courtrooms now located in six existing facilities. The new facility will be full service, the single-point access to all judicial services within the county. The court has successfully secured a resolution for a donation of land from the County of Yolo for at least one potential site for the new courthouse. Three affected facilities—the Old Jail, Family Support, and the Historic Courthouse—are all scheduled to transfer to the state in May 2007. The leased traffic court transferred on November 1, 2006. The project is estimated to cost \$133.2 million, including the cost of land and escalation to construction midpoint.